VOLUMB CLX,---NO. 81



# The Mercury.

## Local Matters,

MEMORIAL DAY

Thursday was an ideal day for Memorial Day, although the early morning gave promise of showers. By after noon, when the bly parade was ready to start, the sun came out, giving cheering appearance to the dry, although it was still cool enough for comfortable marching. There was an immense crowd of visitors kere and the streets were lined Ocoughout the route by strangers who were unalous to see the men of Gade Sam's service who will soon be making history in Europe. The prospects being superior to that great parade for the Red Cross Drive a short time age.

The morning hours were as usual devoted to the decorating of graves of deceased comrades, and at 11 o'clock the members of the Women's Relief Corps conducted the ceremony of strewing flowers upon the waters, this taking place at the Government Landing in the presence of a large

number of spectators.

In the afternoon the Newport Artillery Company excerted the members of Lawton-Warren Post to the First Prezhyterian Church where the usual exercises were held. Post Commander William S. Battey prezided. with Chaplain William G. Cassard, U. S. N., as orntor of the day. The oration by Chaplain Cassard was a maxierly one, and was followed with the closest attention by all in the church. A special choir under the direction of Henry Stuart Hendy furrished the music, which was of a high

While the exercises were being conducted in the church, the column for the parade was being formed outside, and when the services were completed the route of march was taken up immediately. Past Commander Jere I. Greene was in command, with Colonel Herbert Bliss as chief of staff.

The army contingent headed the column, one regiment from the garrison companies coming over with the Seventh Artillery Band. The 66th Regiment, which attracted much attention in the Red Cross Parade, did Lot participate in this, but there seemed to be a large number of solclers nevertheless. Two companies of the Marine Corps followed the Coast Artillery, and everywhere reived much applause. Then came the vast naval contingent, the reguer forces from the Training Station, under Lieutenant John Borland, with the Musician School band, leading. Then came large detachments from the Naval Reserve Force with the famous Reservist band, representing practically all the departments of this great establishment. In the Naval section, the Hospital unit from the Naval Hospital attracted much attention, being a new feature of Newport Faraces.

The local organizations, including the Rogers High School Cadets, the St. George's School Cadets and the Newport Artillery Company, all made a splendid appearance In the St. George's School organization, a number of former members now in active service, marched with the battalion staff, including Mr W. Dudley F. Hughes, who was recently decorated for his heroic work under fire in the ambulance service.

The members of the Lawton-Warten Post occupied the post of honor at the left of the line, the members riding in carriages, and everywhere they were tumultuously applauded. There was a long line of carriages for officers of the army and navy and distinguished guests, including Governor R. Livingston Beeckman and Mayor Clark Burdick, both of whom ere kept busy responding to the salutes of the thousands who greeted

them along the route, At the Soldiers and Sailors lot in the Island Cemetery the usual ceremonies were held, and the Grand Army Post was escorted back to the First Presbyterian Church where the has was raised to full staff and the ices was dismissed.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

DANIEL B. PEARING

Hon. Daniel B. Fearlog, a former Mayor of Newport, and one of the most prominent citizens of the community, dropped dead at the Beach last Sunday afternoon, while assisting in making preparations for the big apprentice semmen for the benefit of the Red Crass War Fund. As the result of lds sudden death, the affair was postponed.

Mr. Fearing had been active in the Red Cross Drive, and with Mrs, Fearlow went to the Beach Sanday afternoon to assist with the programme there. He was seated with members of the executive committee and just as the concert was about to Legin, be assisted in clearing a space to bring through a plane. He: then slipped quietly from his chair, and died immediately, Dr. Ecroyd attended him quickly, but found life extinct, and Medical Examiner Sherigan and other physicians who had been hastily summoned found that nothing could be done. The body was lifted into the ambulance by a detail of apprentice seamen and taken to blu residence on Annandale road. Announcement was made that on account of Mr. Fearing's death the concert, would be postponed. The news of his death spread through the city rapidly and aused much sorrow, as Mr. Fearing was a man who had many warm

Mr. Fearing was a son of the late Henry S. Fearing and was born in Newport on August 14, 1859. He was educated at St. Mark's School and at Harvard University, later receiving the honorary degree of Master of Arts from the latter institution. He took an active interest in the affairs of his native city, and had served as a member of the school committee, of the board of aldermen and of the representative council, and in 1994 was Mayor of the city. He was allied with the Democratic party, but was always independent in his actions, and at the last election came out actively in the support of Mr. Hughes for President, although he had been a Democratic elector in the first Wilson campaign, being absent however when the electoral college cast its vote.

Mr. Fearing's favorite pastime was fishing, and it was as an enthusiastic fisherman and a collector of literature relating to the sport that he was best known outside his native city. He had devoted a large part of his life to the assembling of a large and valuable library devoted wholly to books or documents relating in any way to fish or fishing, and possessed many rare first editions of almost priceless value. When he felt that the collection was as nearly complete as he could hope to make it, he presented the entire library to Harvard University. He afterwards assem-bled another valuable collection of angling book plates, and only a few weeks before his death was greatly pleased to receive from a stranger a handsome bookplate of his

He was president of the Newport Historical Society, to which office he had been re-elected at the annual meeting last week, and was also a member of many other Newport societies and institutions. He was a Past Master of St. John's Lodge of Masons, and a member of Newport Chapter and of Washington Commandery. He had been for several years a member of the Inland Fish Commission of Rhode Island, and devoted much of his time to the work of this board.

Mr. Fearing's first wife, who was Miss Henrietta Strong of New York, died about ten years ago. He afterward married Miss Charlotte Strong of New York, a cousin of his first wife, who survives him.

Funeral services were held at Trinity Church on Wednesday morning. and were attended by a representative gathering of Newport people, as well as by many from outside the city. Rev. Stanley C. Hughes officiated. The re-Lodge of Masons, and the Masonic rit- | inite. ual was conducted at the grave. The bearers were all Past Masters of St. John's and St. Paul's Lodge: .

If present plans mature, the colored Masonic bodies of Newport will soon have a home of their own. The old laundry building on Warner street and Pond avenue has been offered to them and the deal seems likely to go through.

This week Representative Frederick B. Coggeshall was operated upon at the Newport Hospital and is re- ; tion of a canteen for the benefit of ported as making steady progress the enlisted men, on the Coddington He was in poor toward recovery. health all winter.

It is reported that some of the holders of shore rights, or seaweed privileges, in the Coddington Point properly are holding out for fancy prices before surrendering their priv-Heges. Some are said to be demending for their shore rights alone more than double the amount for which they have previously offered their entire properties for sale. Others have patriotically contributed concert to have been given there by their shore rights without recom-

> At the meeting of the Park Commission on Tuesday evening commuoleations were received from the ulcipal Band and the Seventh Artillery Band, requesting that but 16 concerts be required during the summer for the \$1,000 appropriated by the representative council for this purpose. No action was taken, but a committee was appointed to see if other bands in this vicinity desired to submit any propositions.

Representatives of many of the foreign born residents of this country have suggested the desirability of having on the Fourth of July parades composed of all nationalities, as a manifestation of their loyalty to this country and the cause for which we fight. Such a proposition is a good one, and even in Newport a very creditable showing could be made,

Among the out-of-town visitors to Newport on Memorial Day were Mr. and Mrs. Andrew L. Intlehouse of Providence, who motored down to see i the parade. Mr. Intlehouse is the leader of the famous Palestine Tem. ple Band, which is unquestionably the best band in the State, and he was greatly interested in the work of the many excellent Government bands in

Mrs. Mary Coggeshall Bacon, who died in Detroit this week at the age of cighty years, was a sister of the late Mayor Thomas Coggeshall, Lawton Coggeshall and John Coggeshall of this city, but had lived in Detroit for the last half century. She was well known to the older generation of Newporters. Her husband died a few years ago.

In all probability there will be no street parade in Newport on Independence Day this year. President Wilson has requested a quiet and dignified observance of the day, and the troops in this vicinity have asked that they be not requested to parade on that occasion, therefore the day will probably be a very quiet one.

Mr. Alexander I. Peckham, son of Mr. Job A. Peckham of this city, who has been in the Law Department of the Government at Washington for some time, has been raised to the rank of Captain. Before going into the Government service Mr. Peckham was for several years a practicing attorney in Boston,

A change will be made in the manner of conducting the graduating exercises of the three grammar schools own especially designed for his use. this year. Heretofore the pupils of He was a member of fishing clubs all the three schools have assembled in over the world, as well as of many the Rogers High School hall for the social clubs in this country and abroad. closing exercises, but this year it is planned to hold the exercises sepa rately in each building.

> Mr. William G. Landers has declined the appointment to the State Harbor Commission recently tendered to him by Governor Beeckman, and the Governor has appointed Mr. William S. Rogers, chairman of the local draft board, to the position.

> Mr. Furber I. Marshall of this city has received his commission as a First Lieutenant in the army aviation corps, after a period of training at the Aviation School at Houston, Texas. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs Avard L. Marshall of this city.

Dr John H. Sweet is recovering rapidly from a severe attack of diphtheria. He was very ill last week but the disease yielded to a heavy injection of antitoxin, and he is now on the road to recovery, although the mains were escorted by St. John's period of isolation is somewhat indef-

> Mr. George L Hinckley, librarian of the Redwood Library, was elected a vice president of the Rhode Island Library Association at its annual meeting in Providence this week

> A portion of the attractions at the Newport Beach are now open for the season the preliminary opening having taken place on Thursday, Memorial Day.

> Work has been begun on the erec-Point tract which will soon be purchased by the Government.

WHITMAN VILLA DAMAGED

The Newport residence of Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman of New York was considerably damaged by a fire of unknown origin at an early hour Sunday morning. The flames were discovered by the Coast Guard from the Life Saving Station at Price's Neck, and telephone message to headquarters was followed by the striking of Box 56, located at the end of Bellevue avenue. The firemen had considerable work to do as the fire had apparently been smouldering for some time, and had spread through the interior of the house. On the outside little signs of the fire can be seen. Considerable cutting had to be done to get at the fire inside the partitions, and the expense of repairs will be very considerable. The furnishings suffered much damage. It was at first thought that the building would be a total loss, but the efforts of the firemen were successful in saving the main portion of the building. As a result of the fire, Governor and Mrs. Whitman will be obliged to postpone the opening of their Newport residence until repairs can be completed.

#### ONE DEATH FROM ACCIDENT

As the result of a comparatively slight accident at the Torpedo Station on Friday afternoon of last week, Pattrick Shea died at the Naval Hospital on the following afternoon. He was 17 years old and was a son of the late John C. Shea, who was killed in an accident in a Westerly quarry some years ago. The other victims of the accident are progressing well toward complete recovery,

The injuries were caused by the ignilion of a small quantity of powder in a small room where six young men were at work. No damage was caused to property, and the flash caused no The first intimation in Newport that there had been an accident was the appearance of several ambulances, and the usual crowd collected at the Government Landing, Five men were taken to the hospital for treatment for burns, they being Patrick Shea, James B. Leary, Reginall King, William Burnham, and William J. Conroy,

A special service was held at the Rogers High School on Wednesday afternoon in memory of the three Rogers boys who have given their lives in the great war-Lieutenant Evanda B. Garnett, Lieutenant Sidney D. Reynolds and Major William Fltzhugh Lee Simpson. The principal address was by Rev William Safford Jones, minister of the Channing Memorial Church, and there was appropriate music, followed by "Taps" on the bagle,

for a number of years. Her death was very sudden, as she had had no intimation of illness.

The weekly meeting of the board of aldermen was held on Wednesday evening, because of the holiday falling on Thursday. The business was of a routine nature. Inquiry was made as to the status of the public market project, and City Clerk Pullerton was directed to procure a copy of the act passed by the last Legisla-

New regulations regarding approach to the water front have been adopted by the Federal government in this city. Portions of Long wharf, including the freight house, are closed to the public unless they present passes obtained from the office of the Department of Justice, and each pass must bear a photograph of the person to whom it is issued. Alien enemies are absolutely barred from certain sections of the water front.

The members of the Newport Artillery Company have been mustered into the State Guard to form one company for the duration of the war and for the period of six months thereafter. An effort is being made to recruit the organization up to its full strength to make up for the men who have been lost by draft. It will be necessary to retain a full membership in order to hold its place in the State Guard.

Three Newport boys who were sent to Camp Upton with the last draft have returned to their homes because of failure to pass the strict ; medical examination.

Mr. William S Brownell, Jr., is visiting relatives in Newport.

A NEWPORTER IN FRANCE

The following letters from Stockman Cole Peckham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Peckham of this city, speak for themselves. Mr. Peckham, who is only 20 years of age, is serving with the Red Cross Ambulance, Amberst Unit, in France.

Amherst Unit, in France.

Tringe, March the 24th.

Dear Folket.

I wanted some guerre and I got it.

Never again, repost is good enough
for me from now on. Arriven, gas of
all kinds, fog, smoke, shell indes,
poste de secour full of totally blinded
and wounded men, and all not the same
time. For two nights it lasted, that
is the worst part of it and almost the
whole section was out. We carefed
pretty nearly live bundred blessés and
intoxiques and believe me we worked.

I had one haur's deep and I wasn't at
the front when it began. John Simpson, Al Spundding and Bill Rogers
have been recommended for "crist de
guerre." I worked with them when
the latoxiques came in faster than the front when it began. John Sinapson, Al Spaulding and Hill Rogers have heen recommended for "crok de guerro." I worked with them when the lutxiques came in faster than the lutxiques came in faster than the lutxiques came in faster than the fasternson the shelling began in the afternson the shelling began in enreat. How the cars ever got through I dont see. John's Ford has a hote in the side and one other had the radiator basted, but not a man in the section was fajured. The worst part of it to me was the mixture of gas, fog and solvante-quinze smoke. A grey haze that was so thick that we couldn't see the road we were standing on. I ran into Bill every time he stopped and once right into a church, that is, what is left of it. It is an awful feeling to know that a shell is going to had right where you are at any time and yet not be able to move because you cant find the road. I was certainly glad when that shelling stopped and we rould go along casy contain to that the springs did not crash down on the ax every time we hit a shell hole. The Adultant at one of the poste-de secont and it was worse than the engagement at the Chemin des Dames, it certainly came up to my expectations. And how we do hate the Boches after a look at the blessés and intoxiques. When Hill and I got back to the post once, there were almost forty totally blinded men, hands on the shudder of the man in front, spirit totally broken, choking, vomiting and valling and all trying to get into the ambulances which they couldn't see. I was carrying seven and eight in an ambulance built for four, praying that I wouldn't run into a ditch or shell hale I couldn't pull out of, but we ranninged to get them all in and maybe I'm not thankful its over, I was driving alone but working with Bill and Al, at least I knew they were there when I ran into them. One time I felt the front of my car go up in the sir and hit

ing with Bill and Al, at least I knew they were there when I ran into them. One time I felt the front of my car go up in the air and hit something. I stepped off of the running board, lang into a four foot ditch and finally found that the front of the car was up on a wall of what had once been a house and one rear wheel was hanging over a ditch. How I got out of it I dont know. If I had been loaded she would have tipped over surely.

Most of this happened three nights ago. I came to the Triage at ten in the morning and out to the front

the morning and out to the front about ten that night. I didn't leave Mrs Emma Blair LeValley, who died very suddenly at her home on Bliss Minc Road on Wednesday evening, was a daughter of the late John D. Blair, for many years town sergeant of Middletown, Some years ego she married Mr Jesse I. LeValley, engineer at the pumping station of the Newport Water Works, and they had made their home at the station for a number of years. Her death

April the 3rd,

Last night the enemy penetrated our harrage and attempted to raid one of our large cities. They were totally unsuccessful and did not succeed in passing the actroi. One of the Gothas was caught by our pro-jecteur and in order to climb out of danger was forced to drop his bombs in an open field. Two of the enemy planes were brought down out of con-In an open held. Two of the enemy planes were brought down out of control and one of ours failed to return. So reads an official communique and in part that is what happened to us last night. I was lucky enough to be dead tired after an afternoon walk so that I slept through most of it, that is I was too sleepy to get out of bed. When the big ones landed about five hundred yards away that, I tumbled out with the rest of them. This morning I went over and photographed the holes, the biggest I have seen yet. They are about thirty-five feet across and between fifteen and twenty feet deep. Think how heavy the hombs must be in order to get down fifteen feet. They go right thru a building, blowing it all to pieces and an oldinary abri does not stand any chance at all. I also have some good pictures of bombed buildings. Thank goodness I was too sleepy to hear them whiz. I'm honing for the same require touch. buildings. Thank goodness I was too sleepy to hear them whiz. I'm hoping for the same results lonight, for along with the rest of them I'm scared to death when that whir commences. One hasn't an idea where it is going to land, quite rifferent from a shell.

The crowd in the dancing pavilion at the Beach on Memorial Day evening was probably the biggest ever assembled there. The trolley cars were crowded to their utmost capacity to convey the people to and from the Beach, and many had to abandon the idea of riding home because of the great congestion on the cars,

June has arrived and the summer season will soon be here in full blast.



#### PORTSMOUTH.

[From our Regular Correspondent.

From our Regular Correspondent.

A special macting of the Town Council was held in the Town Ital! Thursday afternaon with all the members present. The meeting was called to appoint a town sergeant to fill the unexpired term of John J. Corcoran, deceased, and Frederick W Holman was appointed to that office.

The petition of Max Greene for a license to pedille fruit and vegetables was granted. Fee, 36,00.

The committee previously appointed to confer with Superintendent Towle in relation to certain complaints against the Newport and Providence Street Rallway Company, reported an interview with Mr. Towle in which he agreed to remove any cause for complaint to the heat of his ability.

A petition in relation to the fare zones in this town, made by the Bay State Street Railway Co., asked that the northerly line he changed from Cosy Corner to Library Corner, or some other point, and that the council take up the matter. Frank C. Cory and Churles L. Sewall were appointed as a committee.

Mr. Abmer P. Lawtan left Monday.

Mr. Abner P. Lawton left Monday for Fort Slocum, N. Y., to be sent later to the engineer training and replacement service at Camp A Humphries, Accotlak, Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Davey and son of Keene, N. H., have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Malone.

Misses Martha A. Ashley and Elizable of surviva A. Ashrey and Elizabeth Rose have been guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. Thomas Buchanan, of Quiñey, Mass. Miss Rose has returned and Miss Ashley is now visiting Miss Carol Davis of Chelsea.

Mrs. Eunice A. Greene has been entertaining her son, Mr. Isaac P. Greene, of Edgewood, R. I.

Mrs. Mary Smoot has Keene, N. H., hoping that the Mrs. Mary Smoot has gone to Keene, N. H., hoping that the change in climate will henclit her physically.

Bishop Perry was at St. Mary's church on Sunday afternson, and at a entren on Similary atternson, and at a special service, confirmed six candidates: Misses Dorothy Smith, Marjoric Haire, Lillian Berger, Elizabeth O'Brien, Mrs. James Martin and Mr. Rutherford S. Elliott. The Bishop delivered an appropriate address. There was a good sized congregation.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Butler, of Providence, have been guests of the former's brother and sixter, Mr. Wil-liam II. Butler and Mrs. Mary Blythe.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin B. Barker have been visiting the former's broth-er, Mr. Roy Barker, of New York.

Mr. Henry Moslier left for one of the Training Camps several days ago. Mrs. Eliza Randall, of Providence, has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Perry G. Randall.

Mrs. Howard E. Bishop and daughter, who have been visiting the former's parents Mr and Mrs. George A. Scahury, of Tiverton, for several weeks, have returned to their home.

Rev. Richard Arnold Greene, of Newport, preached at the Christian Church on Sunday,

Miss Kate L. Durfee is spending several days with Mr. and Mrs. Hor-ace E. Remington, of Providence.

There were Memorial Day services at St. Mary's Church on Thursday morning at 10:15. On Sunday the collections were for the Red Cross War Fund. The Women's Auxiliary of the church held a special meeting Tuesday evening with Mrs. Elbert A. Sisson. Plans were made to entertain the Rhode Island Branch on June 6th at St. Mary's Church St. Mary's Church.

The change in the car fare in this town went into effect on Wednesday, Portsmouth has been divided into two zones, the division coming at Cosy Corner with the privilege of riding to Power street, as in Tiverton when there is a like privilege at State Line.

Mr. David Albro has left for Camp Upton, New York, where he will begin training for the National Army.

Mrs. Sarah K. Birckhead is having a large concrete garage creeted at her summer residence, Eastover.

Miss Hannah W. Peabody, who has been visiting her nicce, Mrs. C. Wood-man Chase, has left for her home in Sandwich, Mass.

There was an automobile accident near Braman's Lane on Wednesday morning. It was a head-on collision, one machine not turning to the right. One car was driven by Mr. Daniel Brown of Middletown, and the other was driven by a member of the Naval Reserve Force. No one was injured but both cars were badly damaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryer of Newport, have moved into Mr. Reginald C. Vanderbilts' three tenement house at Sandy Point Farm.

Rumor is heard that a prominent Newport business man is negotiating for the purchase of the finest residence on Broadway.

Miss Mary F Leavitt is very ill at the private hospital of Miss Tuck on Forrest avenue in Middletown.



PREFACE.

German prison-but that is a story 1 shall tell in its proper place. There is a common idea that the age

of miracles is past. Perhaps it is, but If so, the change must have came about within the past few weeks-after 1 es-caped into Bolland. For if anything is certain in this life it is this; this book meyer would have been written but for the succession of miracles set forth in these pages. Miracles, luck, coincidence, Provi-dence—It doesn't matter much what of despair.

you call it-certainly played an impor-tant part in the series of hair-breadth escapes in which I figured during my short but eventful appearance in the great drama now being concled across the seas. Without II, all my efforts and sufferings would have been quite unavalling. No one realizes this better than I do and I want to repeat it right here be

> And set here I am, in the land of liberty-although in a somewhat ob-

cause elsewhere in these pages I may appear occasionally to overlook or minimize it; without the help of Providence I would not be here today. But this same Providence which brought me home safely, despite all the dangers which beset me, may work similar miracles for others, and it is in the hope of encouraging other noor devils who may find themselves in situ-

rations as hopeless apparently as min-

oftentimes were that this book is writ-

When this cruel war is over-which I trust may be sooner than I expect it to be-I hope I shall have an oppor-tualty to revisit the scenes of my adventures and to thank in person in an adequate manner every one who extended a helping hand to me when I was a wreiched facilities. All of them took great risks in befriending an escaped prisoner and they did it without the slightest hope of reward. At the same time I hope I shall have a chance to pay my compliments to those who endeavored to take advantage of my

In the meanwhile, however, I can only express my thanks in this ineffective manner, trasting that in some mysterious way a copy of this book may fall into the hands of every one who befriended me. I hope particular ly that every good Hollander, who played the part of the Good Samaritan to me so bountifully afteramy escape from Belgium will see these pages and feel that I am absolutely sincere when I say that words cannot begin to express my sense of gratitude to the Dutch people.

distress.

It is needless for me to say how deeply I feel for my fellow-prisoners in Germany who were less fortunate than I. Poor, poor fellows-thes are the real victims of the war, I hope that every one of them may soon be re-stored to that freedom whose value I never fully realized until after I had had to fight so hard to regula it

PAT O'BRIEN. Momence, III., January 14, 1918.

#### CHAPTER L

#### The Folly of Despair.

Less than nine months ago eighteen officers of the Royal flying corps. which had been training in Causda, geft for England on the Meganic.

If any of them was over twenty-five years of age, he had successfully concented the fact, breause they don't accept older men for the R. F. C.

Nine of the squadron were British subjects; the other nine were Amerl cans, who, fired of waiting for their Perhaps the answ own country to take her place with gestion I have made. the allies, had joined the British colors In Canada. I was one of the latter.

We were going to England to earn or "wings"—a qualification which must be won before a member of the R. F. C. is allowed to bunt the Huns on the western front.

This was in May, 1917.

By August 1, most of us were full fledged pilots, actively engaged at various parts of the line in daily conflict with the enemy.

us who had met the enemy in France, am preaching now so glibly sustained with one exception, had appeared on me through all my troubles. On the the casualty list. The exception was contrary, I am free to confess that I H. K. Boysen, an American, who at frequently gave way to despely and good fortune has steed him up to this time I don't know, but if it has I would the very much surprised.

Of the others, five were killed in aczion-three Americans, one Canadian, and one Englishman. Three more were in all probability killed in action although officially they are listed merely as "missing." One of these was an American, one a Canadian, and the third a Scotchman. Three more, two of them Americans, were seriously wounded. Another, a Canadian, is a prisoner in Germany. I know nothing of the others.

those times. I wish, instead I could I can remember.

As a youngst

I am sure without upholding the best laterest, although I must confess I trades us of the It F. C. Unfortunate cometimes hoped that they wouldn't is, however, of the elektern who sailed on the Helician has I have been May, I 14.

In one way, however, I think the story of my own "big adventure" and my intraculous escape may, perhaps, serve a purpose as useful as that of the herole fate of my less fortunate contrades. Their story, it is true, might inspire others to deeds of heroism, but mine, I hope, will convey the equally valuable lesson of the folly

Many were the times in the course of my struggles when it seemed absolutely useless to continue. In a hostile country, where discovery meant death, wounded, sick, famished, friendless, hundreds of miles from the nearest neutral territory the frontier of which was so closely guarded that even if I got there it seemed too much to hope that I could ever get through, what was the use of enduring further agony t



Lieut. Pat O'Brien in the Uniform of the Royal Flying Corps.

ence corner of it-the little town of Momence, Ill., where I was born-not very unich the worse for wear after all I've been through, and, as I write these words not eight months have passed sluce my seventeen comrades and I sailed from Canada on the Meganic

Can it be possible that I was spared to convey a message of hope to others who are destined for similar trials? I am afraid there will be many of then

Years ago I heard of the epitanh which is said to have been found on a chitd's grave:

If I was so soon to be done for What, O Lord, was I ever begun for t"

The way it has come to me since I returned from Europe is:

"If, O Lord, I was to be done for. What were my sufferings e'er began

chaps the answer lies in the sug-

At any rate, if this record of my adventures should prove instrumental in

sustaining others who need encourage-ment, I shall feel that my sufferings were not in vain

It is hardly likely that anyone will quite duplicate my experiences, but I haven't the slightest deubt that many will have to go through trials equally nerve-racking and suffer disappointments tust as disheartening.

It would be very far from the mark By December 15, every man jack of to imagine that the optimism which I contrary, I am free to confess that I last report was fighting on the Italian often, for hours at a time, felt so defront still unscathed. Whether his jected and discouraged that I really didn't care what happened to me. In-deed, I rather hoped that something would happen to put an end to my

> But despite all my despondency and hopelessness the worst force here pened, and I may a first the contract to the

> my salvation must have been designed show the way to others.

CHAPTER II.

1 Became a Fighting Scout I started flying in Chicago to 1912. I was then eighteen years old, but I had What hardened to me is narrated in had a hankering for the air ever since

As a youngster I followed the exrades, for not one of them was downed. Piolis of the Wrights with the greatest really conquer the nir until I had bad a black of h myself. I per more

> So case to see my public vere ten mode expose to be element his at what was meaning by in Stator the most family our files-

times" a young fellow could select, and every time I had a smashup or some office intship I was ordered never to go near an aviation field again.

So I went out to California. There another fellow and I bullt our own machine, which we flew in various parts of the state.

 In the early part of 1000, when from the was browling to Moxleo, I joined the American flying corps. I was sent to San Diego, where the army flying school is beated, and sport about eight months there, but us I was auxious to get into netive service and there didn't scent much chance of America ever petting into the war, I resigned and, crossing over to Canada, joined the Royal Flying corps at Victoria, B. C.

I was sent to Camp Borden, Toronto, first to receive Instruction and later to Instruct. White a colet I made the first hop ever made by a codet in Connds, and after I had performed the stant I half expected to be kleked out of the service for II. Apparently, how ever, they considered the source and let it go at that. Later on I had the entisfaction of introducing the toop as part of the regular course of instruction for cadets in the R. F. C., and I want to say right here that Camp Borden has turned out some of the best filers that have ever gone to

In May, 1917, I and seventeen other Canadian fliers left for England on the Meganic, where we were to qualify for service in France,

One squadron consisted of nino Americans, O. C. Robinson, H. A. Mil-ler, F. S. McClurg, A. A. Allen, E. B. Garnet, H. K. Boysen, H. A. Smeeton Garriet, H. K. Boysen, II. A. Smeetch and A. A. Taylor, and myself, and thue Britishers, Paul H. Raney, J. R. Park, C. Nelmes, C. R. Moare, T. L. Atkin-son, F. C. Conry, A. Moir, E. A. L. F. Smith and A. C. Jones.
Within a few weeks after our ar-

rival in England all of us had won our "wings"—the Jusignia worn on the left breast by every pilot on the west-

We were all sent to a place in France known as the Poel Pilots Mess. Here men gather from all the training equadrons in Canada and England and await assignments to the particular squadron of which they are to become members.

The Pool Pilots Mess is situated a few inflex back of the lines. When-ever a pilot is shot down or killed tha Pool Pilots Mess is matified to send another to take his place.

There are so many ensualities every day in the R. F. C. at one point of the front or another that the demand for new pilots is quite active, but when a fellow is itching to get into the field as badly as I and my friends were I must confess that we got a little has patient, although we realized that every time a new man was called it meant that some one else had, in all probability, been killed, wounded or cantured.

One morsing an order came in for a scout relot and one of my friends was assigned. I can tell you the rest of us were as envious of him as if it were the last chance any of us were ever going to have to get to the front. As it was, however, hardly more than three hours had clapsed before another wire was received at the mess and I was ordered to follow my friend. I afterward tearned that as soon as he arrived at the squadron he prevailed upon the commanding officer of the squadron to wire for me.

At the Pool Pilots' Mess it was the custom of the officers to wear "shorts" -breeches that are about eight inches long, like the boy scouts wear, leaving a space of about eight inches of open country between the top of the puttees and the end of the shorts. Australians were them in Saloniki and

at the Dardanelles. When the order came in for me, I had these "shorts" on, and I didn't have time to change into other clothes. Indeed, I was in such a sweat to get to the front that if I had been in my pajamas I think I would have gone that way. As it was it was raining and I threw an overcost over me, jumped into the machine, and we made record time to the airdrome to which I had been ordered to report.

As I slighted from the automobile my overcoat blew open and displayed my manly form attired in "shorts" in-stead of in the regulation flying breeches, and the sight aroused con-siderable commetten in camp.
"Must be a Yonkee!" I overheard

one officer wy to another as I approached, "No one but a Yankee would have the cheek to show up that way, you know!

Has they laughed good-naturedly As I came up to them, and welcomed me to the squadron, and I was soon very much at home.

My squadron was one of four stationed at an airdrome about eighteen miles buck of the Tpres line. There were 18 pilots in our squadron, which was a scent squadron, scout machines earrying but one mon.

A scent, sometimes called a fighting scout, has no tomb dropping or reconnoticing to do. His duty is just to fight or, as the order was given to me, You are expected to pick fights and not wait until they come to you'

When bomb droppers go out over the lines in the destime z scout squadron usually convoys them. The bomb droppers fly at about twelve thousand feet, and scouts a thousand feet or so above them.

If at any time they should be attacked, it is the duty of the scouts to dire down and carry on the fight, the orders of the bomb droppers being to yo on dropping hombs and not to Eght unless they have to. There is seldom a time that machines go out over the lines on this work in the daytime that they are not attacked at some time OF ther, and so the spouts usually have denty of work to do. In addition to these attacks, however, the squadron is invariably under constant bothlardment from the provide but that Cossu't varry as very much, as we know pret-ty well how to as if being Lit from to toggester.

son my tost fugle, after joining the so does. I was taken out over the loss to get a box .; things, map out by section in case I was ever last,

beste the forests, lakes and otherlundmarks and get the general bay or

the land. One thing that was innerested unch me very emphatically was the beatle a of the hospitals, so that in case I we ever wounded and had the strength to pick by familing I could hard as nerves possible to a hospital. All these Things a new pilot goes through duling the first two or three days after Joining a squadron.

Om argutar romine was two flights a day, each of two hours' duration. After doing our regular patrol, it was our privilege to go off on our own hoo. If we wished, before going back to the squictions

I soon found out that my squadrou was some hot squadron, our flyers being almost always assigned to special duty work, such as shouting up trenches at a height of fifty feet from the ground.

I received my baptism into this kind of work the third time I went out over the lines, and I would recommend it to anyone who is hankering for excitement. You are not only apt to be al-tacked by hostile alreraft from above, but you are swept by machine gun fire from below. I have seen some of our machines come back from this work sometimes so riddled with bullets that I wondered how they ever held to-gether. Before we started out on one of these lobs, we were mighty careful to see that our motors were in perfect condition, because they told us the "war bread was bad in Germany."

one morning, shortly after I selned the squadron, three of us started over the line of our own accord. We soon observed four enemy machines, twoseaters, coming toward us. This type of machine is used by the Huns for artillers work and bomb dropping, and we knew they were on mischief bent. Each machine had a machine gun in front, worked by the pilot, and the observer also had a gun with which be could spray all around.

When we first noticed the Huns, our machines were about six miles back of the German Bues and we were lying high up in the sky, keeping the sun behind us, so that the enemy could not see us.

We picked out three of the machines and dove down on them. I went right by the man I picked for myself and his observer in the rear scat kept pumping at me to heat the band. Not one of my shots took effect as I went right down under him, but I turned and gave him another burst of bullets, and down he went in a spluntag nese dive, one of his wings going one way and one another. As I saw him crash to the greund I knew that I had got my first hostile aircraft. One of my rades was equally successful, but the other two German machines got away. We chased them back until things got too hol for us by reason of the appear ance of other German machines, and then we called it a day. This experience whetted my appetite

for more of the same kind, and I did

not have long to walt.

It may be well to explain here just what a spluning nose bend is. A few years ago the spinning nose dive was considered one of the most dangerous Hings a pilot could attempt, and many men were killed getting into this spin and not knowing how to come out of it. In fact, lots of pilots thought that when once you got into a spinning nose dive there was no of coming out of it. It is now

used, however, in actual flying. The machines that are used in France are controlled in two ways, by hands and feet, the feet working the yoke or rudder which controls the rudder; that steers the machine. The interal controls fore and aft, which cause the machine to rise or lower, are controlled by a contrivance called a "joy stick." If, when flying in the air. should release his hold on this stick. it will gradually come toward the

In that position the machine will begin to climb. So if a pilot is shot and toses control of this "joy stick," his machine begins to ascend, and climbs until the angle formed becomes too great for it to continue or the motor to pull the plane; for a fraction of a second it stops, and the motor then being the heaviest, it causes the nose of the machine to fall forward, pitching down at a terrific rate of speed and spinning at the i same time. If the motor is still running, it naturally increases the speed much more than it would if the mofor were shut off, and there is great danger that the wings will doubte up. of probably two bundred miles an shooting all the time as fast a possible. Their only chance lay in the possibility that the force of my drive might break my wings. I knew my danger in that direction, but as soon as I came out of my dive the HERS would have their chance to get me, and I knew I had to get them first and take a chance on my wings holding out.

Fortunately some of my first bullets found their mark, and I was able to come out of my dive at about four thousand feet. They never came out of theirs!

But right then came the hottest sit uation in the air I had ever experi-enced up to that time. The depth of my dive had brought me within reach of the machine gans from the ground, and they also put a barrage around me of shrappel from antisircraft guas and I had an opportunity to "ride the barrage," as they call it in the R. F. C. To make the situation more interesting, they began shooting "flaming onlons" at me. "Flaming onlons" are rockets shot from a rocket gun. They ere used to bit a machine when it is flying low, and they are effective up to about five thousand feet. Sometimes they are shot up one after another in strings of about eight, and i they are one of the hardest things to po through. If they hit the machine, it is bound to eatch fire out then the fier in to . All the time, too I was being at-

the first of the modified of the state of th

times. Every time a built plugged pre, or rather my machine, it made a loud bang, on account of the tension

on the material covering the wings. Name of their shots land me until I was about a mile from our flacs, and then they hit my motor. Fortunately, I still had altitude counch to drift on to our own side of the lines, for my mater was completely out of commission. They just raised the dickens with me all the thine I was descendling, and I began to think I would strike the ground before crossing the line, but there was a slight wind in my favor, and it carried me two miles behind our lines. There the balloons I had gone out to get had the satisfaction of "pla-pointing" me. Through the directions which they were able to give to their artillery they commenced shelling my machine where it lay.

This particular work is to direct the fire of their artiflery, and they are used just as life artiflery observation airplanes are. Usually two men are stationed in each hallour, They ascend to a height of several thousand feet about five miles behind their own lines and are equipped with wireless and signaling apparatus. They watch the burst of their own artiflery, check up the position, get the range, and direct next shot

When conditions are favorable they are able to direct the shots so necu-rately that it is quick work destroying the object of their attack. It was such a balloon as this that got my position, marked me out, called for an artiflery shot, and they commenced shelling my machine where it lay, if I had got the two balloons instead of the plane, I probably would not have lost my machine, for he would in all probaliffly have gone on home and not both ered about getting my range and causing the destruction of my machine.

I landed in a part of the country that was literally covered with shell holes. Fortunately my machine was not badly damaged by the forced land ing. I telsurely got out, walked around It to see what the damage was, and concluded that it could be easily re-paired. In fact, I thought if I could find a space long enough between shell holes to get a shirt before leaving the ground that I would be able to fly on

from there. I was still examining my plane and considering the matter of a few slight repairs, without any particular thought for my own safety in that unprotected spot, when a shell came whizzing through the air, knocked me to the ground and landed a few feet away. It had no sooner struck than I made a tun for cover and crawled into a shell hole. I would have liked to get farther away, but I didn't know where the next shell would burst, and I thought I was fairly safe there, so I squatted down and let them bluze

The only damage I suffered was from the mud which splattered up in my face and over my clothes. That was my introduction to a shell hole, and I resolved right there that the infautry could have all the shell-hole fighting they wanted, but it did not appeal to me, though they live in them through many a long night and I had only sought shelter there for a few minutes

After the Germans had completely densolished my machine and ceased firing, I waited there a short time fearing perhaps they might send over a lacky shot, hoping to get me after But evidently they concluded enough shells had been wasted on one man. I crawled out cautiously, shook the mind off, and I looked over in the direction where my machine had once been. There wasn't enough teft for a decent souvenir, but nevertheless I got a few, "such as they were," and read-tly observing that nothing could be done with what was left, I made my way back to infentry headquarters, where I was able to telephone in a

report A little later one of our automobiles came out after me and took me back to our airdrome. Most of my squadron thought I was lost beyond doubt, and never expected to see me again; but my friend, Paul Rancy, had held out that I was all right, and no I was afterwards told, said, "Den't causing the machine to break apart. Although spins are made with the motor on, you are dropping like a ball being dropped out of the sky and the velocity increases with the power of the motor.

This spinning nose dive has been frequently used in "stunt" flying in recent years, but is now put to practical use by pilots in getting from hostile machines, for when a man is spinning it is almost impossible to bit him, and the man making the attack invariably thinks his en emy is going down to certain death in the spin This is all right when a man is

over his own territory, because he can right his machine and come out of it; but if it happens over German territory, the Huns would only follow him down, and when he came out of the spin they would be above him having all the advantage, and would shoot him down with ease. It is a good way of getting down into a cloud, and is used very often by both sides, but it requires skill and courage by the pilot making it if he ever expects to come out alive. A spin being made by a pilot intentionally looks exactly like a spin that is made by a machine actually being shot down, so one never knows whether it is forced or intentional until the pilot either rights his machine and comes out of it, or crashes to the ground.

Another dive similar to this one is known as just the plain dire. same, for lastance, that a pilot flying at a height of several thousand feet is shot, loses control of his machine. and the nose of the plane starts down with the motor full on. He is going at a tremendous speed and in many instances is going so straight and swiffly that the speed is too great for the machine, herause it was never constructed to withstand the enor-

the machine, the elevators should be come affected, as often happens in trying to bring a machine out of a dive, the strata is again too great on the wings, and there is the same disastrous result. Oftentimes, when the patrol tank is punctured by a tracer bullet from another machine in the air, the plane that is lift catches on fire and either gets into a spin or a straight dive and heads for the earth, hundreds of index an hour, is mass of flune, looking like a brilliant comet

The splinting nose dive is used to greater advantage by the German than by our own plluts for the reason that when a fight gets too bot for the German, he will put his muchine in n spin, and as the chances are the out of ten that we are fighting over German territory, he sluppy spins down out of our range, straightens out before he reaches the ground, and gets on home to his airdrane. It is useless to follow him down inside the German lines, for you would in all probability he shot down before you can attuta sufficient altitude to cross the line agalo.

It often happens that a pilot will be chasing another machine when suddenly he sees it start to spin. Perhaps they are fifteen or eighteen thousand feet in the air, and the heatin machine spins down for thousands of feet. He thinks he has lift the other machine and goes home happy that he has brought down another Hun, He reports the accurrence to the sanadron, telling how he shot down his enemy; but when the rest of the squadron come in with their report, or some artillery observation balloon sends in a report, it develops that when a few lumdred feet from the ground the supposed dead man in the splu has come out of the sum and gone mertily on his way for his all drome.

#### CHAPTER III.

Captured by the Huns. I shall not easily forget the 17th of August, 1917. I killed two lluns in the double-scated muchine in the morning, another in the evening, and then I was captured myself. I may have spent more eventful days in my

life, but I can't recall any just now, That morning, in crossing the line on early morning patrol, I noticed two German balloons. I decided that as soon as my puted was over I would go off on my own book and see what a German halloon looked like

at close quarters. These observation ballaces are used by both sides in conjunction with the artillery. A man sits up in the bal-loon with a wireless apparatus and di-rects the firing of the gans. From his point of vantage he can follow the work of his own arilliery with a remarkable degree of accuracy and at the same time he can observe the en-

my's movements and report them, The Germans are very good at this work, and they use a great number of these balloons. It was considered a very important part of our work to keep them out of the sky.

There are two ways of going after a palloon in a muchine. One of them is to cross the lines at a low altitude, dring so near the ground that the man with the authorieraft gun can't bother you. You fly along until you get to the level of the balluon and if, in the meantime, they have not drawn the balloon down, you open fire on it and the bullets you use will set it on fre

if they land,
The other way is to fly over where you know the balloons to be, put your machine in a spin so that they can't hit you, get above them, spin over the halloon and then open fire. In going back over the line you cross at a few hundred feet.

This is one of the hardest jobs to the service. There is less danger in attacking an enemy's alternat,

Nevertheless, I had made up to mind to either get those balloops or make them descend, and I only hope! that they would stay on the Job notic I had a chance at them.

When our two hours' duty was UK therefore, I dropped out of the forms: tion as we crossed the lines and turned

I was at a height of 15,000 feet, corsiderably higher than the ballooas Shutting my motor off, I dropped down through the clouds, thinking to find the balloons at about five or six miles behind the German lines.

Just us I came out of the cloud banks I saw below me, about a thorsand feet, a two-scater hostile nigthine doing artiflery observation and directing the German guns. This was at a point about four miles behind the German lines.

Evidently the German artillery some and put out ground signals to some tract the Hun unchine's attention for I saw the observer quit his work and grab his gun, while their pliot stuck the nose of his machine straight

But they were too late to escape  $\mathbb{C}^2$ I was diving toward them at a state send for another plat; that Irisbust will be back, if he has to walk." he knew that the only thing that kept me from walking was the fact that (" own automobile had been sent on a bring me home.

I had loss to think about that day and I had learned many things: was not to have too much confident in my own ability. One of the nonthe squadron told me that I had beter not take those chances; that was going to be a long war and i would have plenty of opportunities Vbe killed without deliberately "wishing there on" myself. Later I was to lea-

the truth of his statement.
That hight my "flight"—each 50-25 ron is divided into three flights. sisting of six men each—got rendy to go out again. As I started to particular my tunic I noticed that I was merked up for duty as usual. I asked the commanding offers !

major, what the moson for that and he replied that he though the done enough for one day. However I know that if I did not so, 8:

Continued on Page 3

# WHEN CONCLUSIVE PROOF.

There is an old formula in philosophy which says that, no two this as can be supp the state place at the same time. At a simple the drain of drive a half in both load and you want fold with every freeze of the he other, the all will force saids the particles of wood into which it is bong driven, finally making a place for itself, and proving that the nall and the wood do not occupy the same place at the same time.

for Risell, and proving the same place the wood do not occupy the same place at the same line.

DIPLASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER and Dr. David Keusely's Favorite Remedy cannot occupy the same place at the same time. If you are troubled with frequent pairs in the lack; if your urine stains linen; if you arinate frequently during the night, and a horning pain accompanies its passage, your kidneys and bindler are in bad shape and should be treated at once.

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### New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time indica showing form and through train service between all stations may be ob-lained at attileket offices of this company.

Time Table Revised May 5, 1918.
Leave Newyort for Fall River, Taunton and Poster week days, 5:30, 8:15, 11:10 n. m., 1859, 5:36, 5:37, 6:37, 6:37, 11:10 n. m., 18:10, 5:50, 5:50, 9:10 p. m., 19:10, 5:50, 9:50 p. m., 19:10, 5:50, 9:50 p. m., 19:10, 5:50, 6:50 (Portamonth only), 9:10 p. m.

Tiverion—5:50, 8:15, 11:10 a, m., 1:13, 3:12, 5:4, 6:7, 1:10 p, m. Middleford—8:10 p, m. Hymouth—6:10 p, m. New Redford—8:15, 11:19 a, m., 1:19, 3:10, 6:2 p.10 a. 620,000 p. m. Providence (via Fall River)—500, Filb, 100 n. m., 103, 509, 500, 502, 500, p. m.

Opp, State House, Boston, Mass.



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#### **ANNOUNCEMENT**

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#### BOSTON NEWS BUREAU

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Oyster Farms,

One of the large salt-water forms of Japan consists of 50 square miles covered with 5 to 15 fathems of water. Here the pearl farmer plants rocks and stones which are soon covered with oyster spat. The oysters are then left in special beds until the third year. When they grow large though, a tiny speck of irritating substance is introduced into the bodies of these oysters and three or five years more are necessary for the foreign substance to become hidden in the layers of nacre which make up the

Communal Kitchena

The latest proposal for the elimination of waste in food and the supply of meals at minimum cost in England, includes, what for a better term is called, communal feeding. The communal kitchen has been proposed on gereral occasions but, save for a few \$725modic experiments, it has not been given a thorough trial, Lord Rhondda is interested in the new proposal and acting with a committee of social workers he is devising plans to give the scheme a real test. With so many women doing war work and with con-sequent neglect of household duties, Forme such plan as is proposed fill have to be carried out if the rising generation is not to suffer sectionally in

#### OUTWITTING THE HUN

Continued from Page 2

else from another "flight" would have to take my place, and I insisted upon going up with my patrol as usual, and the major rejuctantly consented. Hadhe known what was in store for me, I am sure he wouldn't have changed his

ining so readily.

As it was we had only five machines for this patrol, anyway, because as we crossed the lines one of them had to drop out on account of motor trouble. Our patrol was up at 8 p. m., and up to within ten minutes of that hour it bad been entirely uneventful.

At 7:50 p. in., however, white we were flying at a height of 13,000 feet, we observed three other English ma-chines which were about 3,000 feet below us pick a fight with nine Hun

I knew right then that we were in for it, because I could see over toward the ocean a whole flock of liun ionthines which evidently had escaped the attention of our scrappy countrymen ledow us.

So we dove down on those nine

At first the fight was fairly even. There were eight of us to alm of them. But soon the other machines which I had seen in the distance, and which were flying even higher than we were, arrived on the scene, and when they, In turn, dove down on us, there was just twenty of them to our eight!

Four of them singled me out. I was diving, and they dived right down after one shooting as they came. Their tracer builets were coming closer to me every moment. These tracer builets are balls of fire which enable the shooter to follow the course his builts are taking and to correct bis atta accordingly. They do no more harm to a pilot if he is hit than an ordinary bullet, but if they hit the putrol truk, good night! When a machine cutches fire in flight there is no way of putting it out. It takes less than a minute for the fabric to burn off the wings and then the muchine drops like an arrow, leaving a trail of smoke like a

As their tracer bullets came closer and closer to me I realized that my clinices of escape were all. Their very next shot, I felt, must bit me.

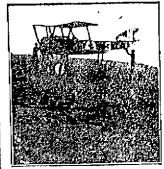
Once, some days before, when I was flying over the line, I had watched a hying over the file, I not winced a fight above me. A German muchine was set on fire, and dived down through our formation in finness on Its way to the ground. The Hun was diving at such a sharp angle that both his wings came off, and as he passed within a few hundred feet of me I saw the lank of horror on his face.

Now, when I expected any moment to suffer a shutlar fate, I could not help thinking of that poor Due's last look of agony.

I realized that my only chance lay in making an Immelman tura. This maneuver was invented by a Germanone of the greatest who ever flew and who was killed in action some time before. This turn, which I made successfully, brought one of their machines right in front of me, and as he sailed along barely ten yards away, I "had

the drop" on blin, and he knew it.

Ills white face and startled eyes I can still see. He knew beyond ques-tion that his last moment had come. because his position prevented his taking aim at me, while my gun pointed straight at him. My first tracer bullet passed within a yard of his head, the



Machine O'Brien Was Driving When He Was Overcome and Captured by

second looked as if it lift his shoulder, the third struck him in the neck, and then I let him have the whole works. and he went flown in a spinning nose

All this time the three other Hun machines were shooting away at me I could hear the bullets striking my machine one after another. I hada' the slightest idea that I could ever heat off those three Huns, but there was nothing for me to do but fight, and

my hands were full. In fighting, your machine is drop-ping, dropping all the time. I glanced nt on instruments, and my alithide was between 8,000 and 9,000 feet. While I was still looking at the instruments, the whole blamed works disappeared. A burst of bullets went into the instrument board and blew. it to smithereens, another bullet weat through my upper rip, came out at the roof of my mouth and lodged in my Uroat, and the next thing I knew was when I came to in a German hospital the following morning at five o'clock, German time.

I was a prisoner of war.

To be continued

. Tea in India. For years past India, the great teaproducing and exporting country, has received large imports of ten from other countries. The imports have con-tinued and even increased during the war, in spite of the glutting of the market with Indian tea, owing to the shipping restrictions. The imports are mainly low-grade tens, which are "transformed" into Indian tess by mixlag with the genuine article. The bulk of the liaports are from China, the Shan States, Ceylon and Java; but it is curious to learn that last year 16,009 pounds of tea went to Indian from the United Kingdom.

#### GRIZZLY BROOKS NO RIVAL

Testimony of Hunters Proves That He is Beyond Question Suprems in HIs Own World.

The grizzly was once the monarch of the Western ranges, says Walter Prichard Eston, in Harper's Magazine, Nothing disputed his title till man cuino with the rifle. Of man the griz-aly now has a most intelligent fear, except in places where he is protected and ted. Fierce and formidable fighter that he is, he doesn't fight man unless he is driven to it, but with the keen ness of his tribe (the bear is one of the most intelligent of beasts) he avoids dunger so far as possible, and has developed much eleverness at it.

The testimony of all Western hunters agrees on the great caution a grixzly uses before crossing an open or approaching a dead horse or cow put out for ball, frequently charging all the bushes around to drive out possible foes to ambush as a preliminary to feeding. That the mountain ilon is a real fee of the bears our hunter denled. The mountain cut is a coward. Once, he said, he had put out a dead horse for their balt, and watched from a tree two lions feeding on the carenss.

A grizzly (called a silvertip by the hunters) approached, shouldered in between the lions and began to feed also. As one ful grizzly can take up considerable room the Bons resented this third party at the feast and drew of smarling. Then one of them came back and evidently clawed the intruder or lift it. The bear, which had one fore-paw employed, swung with the other, caught the flor a tremendous blow and knocked him 50 feet down the slope. Then Mr. Silvertip resumed his repast as it nothing had happened. He did not even look around to see how far the line fell or what he was going to do when he got up. Evidently the hear felt quite sure of his position. He was justified in this confidence, for the flou rose and with his mate salked, smailing, off into the timber.

The man who told this story had been a mountain hunter from hoyhood, and he is, furthermore, an uncommon-ly sharp observer whose knowledge has been more than once employed by the federal government. There is no resson to doubt the accuracy of his tale, which seems to bear out the statements of other hunters that the grizzly is supreme in lds own world, even contempthously so.

#### Hero of Naval Disaster.

The man with the smile and the cheery word, the one who can lift the spirits of his fellows in the hour of dauger here is the man of herofsm. And it is for just this quality that praise is given to Lieut, John K. Richards, U. S. N., who was one of the afficers on the torpedo destroyer Jacob Jones. The reports of her sliking brought a thrilling story of her commander, her officers and his men, of their bravery and loyalty to the last moment, all equal to the best tradi-tions of the American mays. Lieut. Richards, the gunnery officer, was left in charge of all the rafts. At this post it was noticed that through all the ardeal he was cool and cheerful, putting heart into the men about him and making them all more able to stand the strain. Lieut, Richards is a native of Ironton, O., and was born in 1891. He entered the naval academy in 1907, and five years later was made ensign. In 1915 he became a Juntar Heutemant and was temporarily appointed fleuten-ant in 1917.

#### Aviator's Ungo.

The nir service, like most special branches, has its own vocability. An officer of flying status, but who for some reason does not fly, is called a "pengula." This name is also applied to a type of training machine which does not rise from the ground. An officer in the flying service without flyofficer in the hying service without hying sining is called a "kiw!" after an Australian bird. A pilot is generally called a "quirk." A flight is called a "flip," and if it is a distinguished fallure it is called a "washout." An alr-pline is usually called a "bus." The great hope of the airman is to "spikebozzle," or bring down a "Zepp," or one of the smaller nonrigid dirigibles they call "blimps." The stringn's pest is the "onlon," or large familia autiaircraft shell which "Archie" sends up as a sort of buquet—with sometimes an unpleasant smell. "Archie" is the general name for the authorceaft gun. Everyhody's.

#### Vogue of Initials.

That the new vogue of initials is as bewildering as a writer in the New York Statesman suggests is made abundantly clear by reports of commit-tees dealing with the Prince of Wales' fund. Those who have been initiated into the mysteries of its administration and are familiar with the termin clogy in use may know that W. C. does not indicate the west central district, but means war committee; that N. R. F. signifies national relief fund, and that L. R. C. is meant local representative committee. But even they must be baffied by the problem set by such a procession of initials as G. C. P. R. D., and fail to guess that what is suggested by them is government committee for the prevention and relief of distress.-London Chronicle.

Eagles Historic in the Navy.

When Secretary Dantels christened Henry Ford's submarine chasers "Eagles" he perpetuated a name that is historic in the navy. According to naval records 15 American fighting ships hearing that name have distinguished themselves in the Revolutionary war, the naval war with France, the War of 1812, the Civil war and the Spanish war.

Up in the Air.

Tou were yelling in your sleep last night."
"Yes. I dreamed dat I was float-

ing around in de sky."

"Why, dat outle to have been a pleasant drawn."

"No: I dreamed I was run over by no airship."

THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF Children Cry for Fletcher's

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy.
Allow no one to deceive you in this.
All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as good" are but and has been made under his per-

All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castorla is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups, It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoca: allaying Fever(shness arising Wind Colle and Diarrhoca; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

#### GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

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In Use For Over 30 Years The Kind You Have Always Bought

### The Burroughs Statement Machine



The Burroughs Statement Machine prints Months, Dates, "Dr.," "Cr.,' "Bal., makes carbon copies, etc."

It can be furnished in the visible printing style of machine-or with the famous Duplex Teature, for storing away balances and giving automatic total of all statements sent out.

It insures accuracy in every statement and sends them out on time.

When your Statements are out it can be used the balance of the month on all your figure work-making complete, accurate records possible.

No cost or obligation to try it out in your own office or store, on your own work.

Burroughs Adding Machine Co.

PRED FAVOIL Sales Manager,

17 astom House St., Providence, R. L.

Somnambulists Deep Sleepers. Bleep walking only occurs in deep sleep. That is the reason sommuobulists are unaware of their meander ings about. Here is the proof. lege student formed the habit of getting up in his sleep, dressing, walking down to the ocean, undressing, taking a deliberate and enjoyable awim, dressing, walking back to his room, undressing, and retiring again, only to wake up in the morning without the slightest inkling of remembrance from the escapade of the night.

#### Banana Cultivation.

It is not generally known that the banana is an annual. The fruit comes to maturity about a year after the shoot is planted, the trunk of the tree subsequently attaining a height of from 8 to 10 feet and a girth of 36 inches. From the root of the tree several shoots or suckers aprout, each of which in turn becomes a fresh tree. The life of the banana tree, however, is not unusually long, for it is felled after the fruit is gathered and some times indeed during the operation.

Question for Nature Lovers Why does the oak, sturdiest of frees, bear but a small acorn, while the teader pumpkin vine bears such a weighty fruit? That the latter mins along the ground and the fruit is thereby assured of support is not true, for the vine will climb whenever and wherever opportunity is given and will retain its Longing fruits to majurity even though the latter weigh 160 nounds each.

Children Ory FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Lindley Murray. Lindley Murray was a noted Anglo-

American grammarian, who lived from 1745 to 1820. He was born at Swatara, Pa. In 1784, at the age of thirtynine years, he settled in England, and It was there that he compiled and pub-lished his English grammar and English spelling book that gave him con-siderable prominence in his own time and for which he is remembered today. For many years these were the textbooks used in the majority of English schools. His English home was at Holdgate, about a mile from the city of York, and it was there that he did his literary work. His grammar has been severely criticized for its obscurity, blunders and deficient presentation of etymology, but it made his name a household word in every country where the English language is spoken. His later years were devoted to the study of bolany.

> The Hicks Boys' Fallure. Minny a man has established him-

self in a modest way in his chosen business and by frugality and industry built it up to enviable proportions. said the Old Codger. "And then when he took his sons in with him the hors grew chesty over what they thought they could do if the old man would only get out of their way. Sometimes they made good and upon other occasions they didn't. As long as the Rev. 1rl 1t. Hicks, manufacturer of plain and fatery weather, was in the har-ness, we know exactly what to expect that book at the wet of weather we have been having lately. The Hicks boys are falling down hadly since the old man dropped out."-Kansas City

# JAMES P. TAYLOR,

Thames Street,

# Clothing

GENTLEMEN'S

# Furnishing Coods.

Rogers, Peet & Co.'s CLOTHING.

#### Special Bargains!

For the next Sudays we offer on eatire

Itali and Winter Woolens,

Comprising the hest goods and styles to found in foreign and donestic fubrics, at 4 per cent, less than our regular prices. The we do in order to make room for our spring and Summer alyies, which we will receive about Feb. W. We guarantee the make-up our goods to be the test and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN, 184 Thames Street

NEWPORT, R. L.



NO OTHER LIKE IT.
NO OTHER AS GOOD.
Purel are the "NEW HOME" and you will have a life a vect at the pick you pay. The clinitation of repair expense by superior workmanhip and best quality of material lactures life-long rervice at miletinana cost. I best to having the "New HOME".
WARRANTED FOR ALL TIME.
Known the world over for anyesity a testing qualities.
Not will under any other name.
THE NEW HOME SEWIGG MACHINE CO., ORANOE, MASS.

DEALER WANTED

## LOOSE LEAP BINDERS

We handle the famous I-P Line of 1 cose I eaf Binders and Forms. You've seen them advertised in the Saturday Evening Post\_and other publications.

1/00 LOOSE LEAF DEVICES AND FORMS FOR EVERY PURPOSE AND FOR EVERY BUSINESS.

Ring Rinders, Post Binders (Sectional and Whole), Spring Back Holders, and Patent, Steel

MERCURY PUB, CO., 192 THAMES ST.

#### NOTICE

OFFICE OF Newport Gas Light Co

181 THAMÉS ST.

No Coke will be sold or orders received for same until further notice,

# Newport Gas Light Co.

Little Mary Was Angry. Mary was playing on the floor with her doll. She couldn't get the doll to sit in a certain position she desired and so she banged it on the floor with great impatience and relied at the top of her voice, "I wish I belonged to a family that sweared."

New Calendar Arrangement In a new calendar the dates are car-ried on a reel so that 18 weeks are visthis at a time and the background causes the figures for any week desired to appear more prominently than the others.

Ertablichen be brachligte 1728.

# The Mercury.

PUBLISHED BY MERSERY PUBLISHING CO.

Hoase Telephone

Saturday, Junell, 1918





Newport as ever did nobly The Red Cross Drive went way "over the top," the rame as did the Liberty

Rhode Island and Louisiana are the only states that have thus far rejected the constitutional prohibition amendment. Ten states have thus far accepted the amendment.

It is claimed now by the authori ties that we are landing soldiers in France at the rate of ten thousand a day. Some claim that by a year from now we shall have 5,000,000

In many of the large buildings in Boston women are running the elevators. In fact, women are doing men's work in most places. After this war is over men will find more competition than they ever found be-

A German prisoner says that even German officers do not know that America is in the war to any considerable extent. They will soon find out to their sorrow that the Yankees are not only in the war but that they can fight.

When the new passenger fares go into effect on June 10 the rate between Newport and Boston each way will be \$2.26 instead of \$1.70 as now. All other faces are increased in proportion. It will cost something to travel hereafter.

It is stated that 28 submarines have been suck recently by American destroyers and that German U-boats ? are now being sunk faster than they can be constructed. Senator Weeks says 117,00% men were sent to France in April and that double that number would be sent during May.

The President wants more money and on Monday he told Congress that they must chact new tax laws imme diately. The law it is said will be very drastic and will embrace everything that can produce any money. There will be nothing free but the air and that may come to us loaded with a Wilson tax-attachment.

The new law, "Work or fight" does not appear to vary much from the law of this town in 1776. As seen in our historical columns on page 8. That reads: "The inhaltants of this town were compelled to work or pay a fine." For the past two hundred years Newport has set the pace for the rest of the world.

The German authorities are trying to have the people of that nation, rich and poor alike, go barefoot this summer, "owing to the alarming scarcity of leather". A German paper "Go barefoot this summer and help the Fatherland. Neither old por young need be ashamed to walk barefoot anywhere-at home, in the streets, at school or in church."

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed the bill for the public operation of the Bay State Street Railway Co. Five trustees for a five year term are to be appointed by the governor, to divide all Yankees to use. Bay State territory into two district one north and one south of Boston, these districts to be subdivided and fares to be fixed in each district according to cost.

The Administration treatment of Gen. Wood, the senior major general of the United States army, has been abominable. Because in the early states of the European war he se verely criticised the lack of preparedness in our army he has been virtually shelved ever since. The President undertook to retire him some months ago, but failing in that he sent him to a mior post. He is now to be assigned to a little more active Estuation and sent to drill troops at Camp Funston. He asked to be sent abroad, but the President would not Lear to that.

This is the time of year when political workers of both parties are waking up the registry voter and getting him to the city or town clerk's office to sign his name. It is hard work, for the average voter pays little interest to his franchise rights till voting time comes. Then he is sorry he didn't register in June. Next Notion in Rhode Island as well as all over the country. Here a United States Senator is to be elected, three officers the registry voter can cast. Beatrice Sciina Adams vs. Sitas Newhis ballet the some as the biggest oil Adams. taxyayer in the State. But in order for him to vote his name must be en-We registry list on or before June 20, at his home on Bliss Road.

#### THE FUEL OUTLOOK

The coal prospects for next winter for New England are by no means brilliant though the fuel administration is doing something to relieve the situation. Administrator Storrow of Buston says:

"New England's reserve coal pile is completely wiped out, and the ship-ping tonnare now in the New England coal trade is little more than adequate to need current bituminous coal requirements.

quirements.
"Then a careful examination and study of the best data obtainable, the New England Fuel Administration has estimated that it will require a minimum of 34,500,000 tors of earl to

minimum of 34,500,000 tors of coal to carry the New England States through the calendar year.

The National Fuel Administration, the Shipping Board and the Raitroad Administration, however, have shaved this figure down to a round 30,000,000 tors, of which, according to their estimate, the reitroads can earry 10,000, 300 tons, and water transportation must be depended upon to take care of the remaining 20,000,000 tons.

"We think these figures are entirely too low, but they represent the freeducible minimum.

"Four months of the current year are gone, and we have an opportunity to see exactly what has been accomplished.

"So far as the reitroads are con-

"So far as the railroads are con-cerned, it appears that they have just about met the estimated requirements.

With respect to water transportation, the record is not so good.

"At the present time the outlook for steam coal is worse than it was a year ago, and the situation is certainly

"We estimate, in these good months, that we have to get 3,000,000 tons a month by rail and water, and if we do not get it now neither our rail-roads nor our shipping facilities can make it up after the summer months are gone.

"We are not going to wait this year until the shortage experienced last year hits us. We are fighting for every pound of coal and for every ship and every both to coat and for every sup-and every bit we can get on the cars. Our railroads cannot pull any more than thy did last year, and they will probably pull less. The coal situation gets back to the question of ships."

The Interstate commerce commis sion after considering the matter nearly a year refused to allow the railroads of the country a paltry 15 per cent rise in freight and passenger traffic. Railroad Manager Mc-Adee, at one fell swoop, gives all the roads of the country a 25 per cent. raise with a billion dollars for improvements. It will cost something to travel or send freight, hereafter. There is no doubt however but that the roads need this benauza, for they have been so long hampered by hastile legislation that over half the roads in the country were on the verge of bankruptey.

Our navy is creating on air service of 125,000 men. This force will include 10,000 aviators. For each airman there will be ten "ground men." Observers, inspectors and specialists of various kinds will complete the total. In a year aviation forces increased 20 times. The United States navy has 50 times the number of airmen it had a year ago, and it has 40 training schools where it had one before. Ten thousand naval aviators will be trained this year.

The United States Government is canal and dig a 40-foot channel, at the same time widening the waterway so that battleships and large steamships may use it. It is proposed y engineers to make the canal 200 feet wide at the battom and 400 on the surface. The canal, wharves and breakwater cost in excess of \$13,500,000 and since the war operexcess of the gross earnings.

One of the ironical developments of the last few weeks' disclosures at soldiers who are not brigaded with French and English troops on the western front are fighting with Lewis machine guns and Enfield rifles, both of which Secretary Baker a year ago thought not good enough weapons for

the United States for 1918 will amount to about \$300,000,000. compared with \$1,500,000,000 in normal

#### SUPERIOR COURT

The June session of the Superior Court will open in this city on Monday next and there are enough cases assigned for trial at this term to indicate that the session will be a busy one. In addition there are forty-nine petitions for naturalization to be acted upon.

The new divorce petitions on the docket are as follows: Frank F. Grinnell vs. Elizabeth C. Grinnell, Louise Wood vs Thomas C Wood, Betty Charlesworth vs Joseph 1. Charlesworth, Dora M. Allen vs. David W. Allen, John Meyer vs. Julia Meyer, Lillian F. Rogers vs Benjamin A. Rogers, Alonzo Hayes vs. Evelyn Hayes, Salvator Ripa vs. Lucia D. Ripa, Clara Briggs Pendleton vs. William Oscar Pendleton, Margaret Irene Donovan vs. James J. Danovan Otto H .Strack vs. Ethel D. Strack, George T. Gaines vs. Ella Gaines, Eben A Littlefield vs. Florence E. vember will occur an important elec- Littlefield, Mildred Regina Holman vs Lester Herman Holman, Job W. Teift vs. Adelaide B. Teift, Dora M. Allen vs David W. Allen, Otto Albert members of Congress, a Governor and Pohl vs. Maude Pohl, Florence Huron all the State officers as well as a Buckles vs. Duncan U. Buckles, Lou-General Assembly. For all of these lise M. Lamont vs. William G. Lamont, Mrs.

Mr. John W. Gibson is seriously fil-

#### MIDDLETOWN.

(Francion hexular Correspondent,) (Francon negatar Correspondent,)
The monthly meeting of Newmort County Pomona Grange was held in Jamestowa lint week, by invitation of Committed Grange Worthy Master Jesse I. Dia fee, of Middletowa, in the Chair. One candidate from Ports, mentil Grange was initiated in the fifth degree at the afterneon session. The latter part of the afterneon was devoted to an address upon "Prahibition as a Way Measure," by Rey. Edwin Simpson, and a short discussion, "The Woman's Part In Agriculture," led by Worthy Master George Howland, of Jamestown.

An excellent supper was served at 5:30 by the Jamestown Grange. There was some discussion at the evening session about adopting the original Grance flag designed by Past Master Mrs William M. Spooner, of Middletown, which has already been adopted by her Grange, Aquidneck, but the matter was left for further consideration. consideration.

land, of Jamestown.

It was voted to give \$5.00 to the litel Cross Fund and also to offer a \$3.00 prize for the best ten ear exhibit of White Cap Corn at the State Corn Show. A two dollar prize will be again given for the best Rhode Island Johnny cake made by any young Rhode Island woman under 18 yours of area. years of age. The evening's enter-talament, given under the direction of Mrs Ferdinaud Armbrust, was of a musical noture.

Rev. Everett P. Smith officiated on Friday last at the funeral of the late Miss Sarah Chase, which took place from the home of her eldest nephew. Mr George R Chase. The committal was at the Island Cemetery where the lody was placed in the family plot. Six grand-nephews acted as bearers, Messars. Willard B., James R. 2nd, Robert S., Henry I. Jr., Joseph B., and George R. Chase 2nd.

Dishop Perry having asked that the two Episcopal churches make their Red Cross offerings on Trinity Sunday the following amounts were received for May 26th; at the morning and evening services at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, \$307.00; at the morning service at St. Mary's and the afterneon service at the Church of the Holy Cross, \$68.00.

A seventh star is to be added to the Aquidneck Grange service flag as James Mulligan, of Prospect avenue, has recently joined the Naval Re-

The total amount received at the Oliphant School for Theift Stamps is now \$68.00

Bishop Verry who was present on Sanday last at St. Marys church to conduct a confirmation service late in the afternoon, will again be present at the usual moving heur on next Sabbath. He will preach also at 2:30 at the church of the Holy Cross. There is still one more caudidate to be confirmed.

Special services were held at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel on Thursday, Memorial Day, at 10:30, at St. Mary's at 10:A. M., and at the Church of the Holy Cross at 7:15. At the conclusion of the latter service the men of the parishes assembled at the Guild House by invitation of the rector, to hear in informal talk upon war conditions by a gentleman who has recently come to the Island and who is well informed on the subject.

is well informed on the subject.

An instructive lecture was given Sanday evening at the M. E. Church by Rev. George W. Manning, under the auspices of the Women's Home Missionary Society, upon the work of this organization. The stereoptican was operated by Messrs. William J. Peckham and Stephen Barker, over 100 slides having been shown. A silver offering was received amounting to \$6.00, half of which went to defray the expense of the slides. One new member was secured.

For three especial reasons the entertainment given Mondey evening under the auspices of Aquiducek Grange at the town hall was of more than ordinary importance. It was a benefit for the Red Cross, was wholly

hencht for the Red Cross, was wholly by women, and was given in compettion with the April ministrel show conducted by the men. The large and appreciative audience testified to the interest of the public.

The affair was designated as "A War Song Concert," and was conducted by Mrs. B. W. H. Peckham, assisted by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Joseph A. Peckham, and the following ladies: Mrs. William M. Spooner, Mrs. Howard G. Peckham, Mrs. Philip Caswell, Mrs. John Nicholson, Mrs. Fred P. Webber, Miss Eliza M. Peckham, Mrs. Robert W. Smith, Miss Ethel N. Chapman, Mrs. Edward J. Peckham and Mrs. William C. Hubbell. Solos, Mrs. Robert W. Smith, Miss Ethel N. Chapman, Mrs. Edward J. Peckham and Mrs. William C. Hubbell. Solos, duets, trios and choruses formed the main features, all of a patriotic nature. There was a reading, "Liberty," by Mrs. Nicholson, a poem, "The Red Cross Angel," by Mrs. Spooner, accompanied by a tableau of the same name with Mrs. Joseph A. Peckham as the "Angel," and Miss Clara Brightman as a wounded soldier, and a grand finale of national songs of America, England and France, with soldiers and sailors bearing the fings of these countries with a Red Cross nurse as the central figure. Many of the features brought tumultuous applause. Mr. H. Wood Thompson acted as pianist and Hodgson's Orchestra played for the dancing which followed. The women were all in white the singers with shoulder sashes of red, white and blue, and the ushers, the Misses Helen P. Stoddard and Mary Mauchester and Mrs. Mary W. Lawton, with rosettes of the national colors.

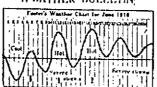
colors.

The total amount cleared was \$32. The total amount cleared was \$32. The judges for the men's and women's competitive entertainments comprised Mrs. Mary Robinson of Nanaquaket Grange, William A. Peckham, of Little Compton, and I. Lincoln Sherman, of Middletown. Their verdict was in favor of the women.

By invitation of the president, Mrs. Fred P. Webber, the members of the Women's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, held their Max meeting at her bone on Tuesday, with an attendance of 34. Following a musical and devotional opening program the afternoon was devoted to an informal talk upon the general work by the district superintendent, Miss Leola Warburton, of Central Falls, who exhibited many kodak views of students. Mrs. Walter S. Barker assisted as bestess. hestess.

Rev. Latta Griswold, a former rector at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, now of Lenox, Mass., will be the morning preacher Sunday at the

#### WEATHER BULLETING



Washington, June 18 Just bulletin gave forcersts of disturbance to cros

Washington, June 15 daset bulleting gave forcersts of disturbance to cross continent June 1 to 8, warm wave 3 to 7, cool wave 6 to 10. This will be a quiet storm west of meridian 20, but from 90 to the Atlantic, near June 6 to 10, it will grow into a furious storm while heavy rains will occur in or near the locatities where most rain has fallen during a month past. Most rain in the eastern sections particularly about and east of the great lakes. Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about June 21 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacifle slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of June 10, plains sections 11, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 12, eastern sections 13, reaching vicinity of New Foundland near June 14 Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave. Pacific slope includes all from crest of Rockies to Pucific coast.

This will cause severe sterms from Pacific coast to the great lakes and Mississippi valleys and east of that line the 2torms will decrease in force. More than usual rains are expected, but to locate them is dillcult because it

Mississippi valleys and east of that line the atorms will decrease in force. More than usual rains are expected, but to locate them is difficult because it will be the breaking up of a long period of cropweather conditions, the inauguration of a new system of storms and the relocation of rainfall.

Following this important cropweather change unusually heavy rains, for the crop season, will occur in parts of the Pacific slop country and an important drouth will occur in some sections east of Rockies. I have printed a drouth map, in colors, on Foster's weather map, which is not practical for newspaper publication.

Very severe storms are expected not far from June 10 and all are warned to be on the lookout for them until they have passed. Dangerous storms are also expected near June 26, with a probability of hail storms where they sometimes occur. Temperatures are

sometimes occur. Temperatures are expected to rise from near lune 3 to 12 and then, with fluctuations, average higher than usual cost of Rockies and lower than usual west of Rockies till and of the fluctuations. end of June.

As we approach our Sommer Australia. South America and South Africa approach their winter, during which they will get a great increase of precipitation.

#### Weekly Almanac JUNE 1918

STANDARD TIME.

Sun Sur | Moon then Water

	11505	-(!-	11262	31415 10	1.00
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Moon's in New Moo Firstor Full Moo	st qr. J u June June iii	une I	11 S 3 co 8.1	5 M m. Eve om. Eve 2 m. Mo 8 m. Mo	uing

# Deaths.

In this city, 25th ult., at his residence 3 bresses street, Joseph A. Megles. In this city, 25th ult., Particle Francis, son of Mary and the late John C. Shan. Paulel Butter, son of the late Henry S. and Serena Jones Fearing, solidenty at Newport, R. L. May 28th in the Sch year of his age. In this city, May 28th, Paul Hassey, in this filt year.

This city, any 25th runt fiscocy, in this 7th year.

In this city, May 25th, subdeply, Emily V., wife of Jesse I. LeValley.

In Detroit, Mich., May 27th, Mary Cogpestual Bacon, in herbit year.

Bit the Compton, 20th uit., Mary N., Briggs, to the ruth year.

#### HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other States, rom Newbort and vashing inforfrom Newport and wishing information for themselves or friends regarding tene-ments, houses furnished and unturnished, and farms or sites for building, can ascer-tain what they want by writing to

### A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

122 Hellevue Avenue. Newport, P. I.

Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in 1881. He is a Commissioner of Deeds for the principal States and Notary Public. Its a branch office open all summer in Jamestown for summer villas and country places.

#### TO NEW YORK FALL RIVER LINE Lv. Long What daily 9.30 P. M.

Fare \$3.50 Tickets, etc. at 16 Franklin St., or Whari Office THE NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

Are You Equipped

towin Success? Here is your opportunity to insure against enhancement gerrors in spelling, pronunciation and poor choice of words. Know the meaning of puriling war terms. Increase your efficiency, which results in power and success.

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#### PASSING OF USELESS PARKS

British Government Has Done Well in Converting Vast Tracts Into Areas of Cultivation.

Since William the Conqueror first hild waste to a suilling countryside to make a deer park, and forbade common men to lumt in that great tract he called his "New Forest," intilious of acres of fertile English land have rerved no purpose useful to the race. The nobles of medieval times, and their children's children after them, loved above all things the chase, and they pald senut heed to those beneath them who sought to draw their living from the self. If there were room for deer, and foxes, and hares, and moor and mushland for falcons to som above, or gentlemen to shoot over, they did

England was prosperous and secure. Many years ago her governments definitely abandoned the idea of making the latel self-supporting. The sens were safe to British commerce, and none he-Heved the time would come when the nation's needs would compel the use of pleasure parklands. The country grow old gracefully, and enjoyed it, It was not decadent, only too well con-

All this the war has changed, and for the better. Britannia still rules the waves, but beneath the waves ite unseen terrors, menacing the nation's commerce, its food supply, its very life. The nation cannot trust its seaborno trade now. It must utilize every possible means to provide the necessury sustenance for its armies, and for those who supply the fighting men. And the British government rises to

Before the war Lloyd George fought long and well to compel the breaking up of ald estates, to make possible the cultivation of land long idle, to give the inborer a chance at the soil. He failed, for the British are conservalive by lastinct, and the old way seemed easiest. They have learned their lesson now.

In three years past the British govcrament has taken over outright no less than 1,000,000 acres of British soil, unreliasing some, renting more. It has, indeed, found accessary the establishment of a great department to hundle this work of national regeneration. It is a great change, and one that should not be regretted. The English which makes peace will not be the England of Its fathers, but a better one, less attractive, it may be, to tourists, less beautiful to look upon externally, but, surely, far more of an inspiration to its neighbors which travel, in company, the road to real democracy.

Beyond Writer's Power Coningsby Dawson says, in telling of his districtionation to keep even a note book after he went to the front, though he had been a professional writer:

"One has a strange feeling about books when he is in the immediate presence of death. I remember an anecdate of a great Swedish writer which partly illustrates my mood. The watchers by his bedside thought he was doud. Suddenly he raised himself up.

"'Now I could write,' he whispered. They were his last words.

"In the light of my experience at the front I know what he meant. The petty personal problems which we cleak in words and call literature seem so ignoble a presentation of men and women who are planned for immortality and live in an infinite world. I went to France fully intending to keep a record of what I felt and saw there. I soon found that what I felt and saw was too grave to put on pa-per; I cheapened myself in my own eyes in the attempt."

#### An Expert.

A government press censor was talking about the German press censor-

"We found on some prisoners, recently," he said, "the German censorship's latest prohibition. Prominent among these was an order to the press not to mention under any circumstace the growing use in Germany of dog

"That prohibition reminds me of a story-a story that may contain a lot of truth.

"A German prisoner," the story runs was rebuked by a sergeant for the sloppy way he was feeding and looking after some Red Cross dogs.
"I guess you think you know a lot

about dogs,' the sergeant speered. "'Yes, sir, that's right,' said the prisoner, for let me tell you, sir, I've been cook in a Berlin restaurant for the last two years."

#### Mature Enlightenment. "That great railroad president was

once an office boy."

"I venture a guess," observed Miss Cayenne, "that he felt much more secure and important when he was an office boy than he does today."

A Gone Case. Katherine-I saw him flirting with a girl last month, and he's a married Kidder--Well, that's always the

way. If a man gives a girl the least encouragement she'll marry him. A Cold Night. "Did you put the cat out, John?" "No," came the resolute answer. "I Joined the S. P. C. A. today. It's against

#### my principles to do anything so cruel."

ne Hopeo Not, Edwin R. Hisey, the undertake , and C. L. Dietz, the broker, are brother Rotarians. One stormy day recently Hisey, while returning from Crown Hill with his motor hearse, saw Dietz

shorted to Dietz: "Going down, Lewi" Dietz stared at his hospitable

standing on a corner 'way up Meridian street. Hisey stopped the hearse and

idend and replied: "I-I-I here not?"--Indenspolis Keep Promices Made Children

If fallure to keep promises is evil to the business and rockel world at large, it is entarations to the home. One cannot be too careful about making prom-less to children. None should be light-ly made, and when made, they should be scrupatously kept, even in seemingly undeportant things. If one would have children tradified, one must one self that he true. They should early bearn the value of truthfulness in promises. One has no right to promise thing to rid oneself of importunity, When one is not ready to promise, one should say so and stick to it. No matter is unimportant that has a bearing on truthfelness. It does not take long for a child to learn when a parent breaks precises facilishly or lightly. Then such a child ceases to respect a parent's word in mything. Slow to make a promise, but swift to keep one, should be an ideal for all .-- Milwaukce Journal.

#### Selfish Antipathy.

When it is settled in a man's mind that such or such another is a had man, an effect upt to be produced by such Judgment is a settled affecta-tion of antipathy; of antipathy more or less strong, according to the tem-per of the individual. Thereupon, without troubling himself to mensure out the proper quantity of autipathy which it would be proper for him to administer, upon every opportunity that presents the means of expressing toward the offending party the affectation of introl and contempt, he accordingly employs it; and, in so doing, he piques himself upon the evidence he affords to others of his intred to vice and love of virtue, while, in truth, he is only affording a gratification of his own dissocial and self-reharding affections, to his own antipa-thy and his own pride.—Hentham,

#### Will Clear Mountain Slide,

By combining an endless conveyor with a powerful rotary fan, an invenfor claims to have constructed a rallroud superplay that will clear a track of snow of almost any depth, or a mixture of snow and debris, such as resuits from a slide on a mountain, says Popular Mechanics Magazine, The machine is built on trucks, is operated by its own eighte, and is propelled from behind by a locomolive. The endless conveyor is mounted shutingly at the front, with the forward end close to the ground. As the plow advances, the nese is driven late the snow, which is steadily cut nway by the conveyor and discharged into a hand containing the fan, at the upper end of the laellue. The fan throws the snow either side of the truck, its delivery being regulated by the position of the sides of the hood, which are adjustable.

#### Doing Your Best Wing.

A good many men who have less actunt knowledge and ability than their associates make more rapid strides toward fame and fortune shaply because they are bound to get along and make something of themselves. Don't look at a man who has been verf suc-cessful and then console yourself with the thought that his opportunities have been vostly greater than yours. They may have been, and they may not have been. It is, of course, true that opportunity is not always equally apportioned among men, but lack of success is more often due to lack of effort, or to a feeling of contentment with small accomplishment. The man who puts the best there is in him into his business need never worry about the little Ills that come rolling in around the first of each month,

#### Sprrow.

It would be a poor result of all our anguish and our wrestling if we won nothing but our old selves at the end of it, if we could return to the same blind loves, the same self-confident blame, the same light thoughts of human suffering, the same frivelous gossip over blighted human lives, the same feeble sense of the unknown world towards which we have sent forth irrepressible cries in our loneliness. Let us rather be thankful that our sorrow lives in us as an indestructible force, only changing its form as forces do, and passing from pain into sympathy-the one poor word which includes all our best insight and our best love,---George Ellot.

#### Sting of Red Ant Polsonous.

The sting of the red ant seems to be of a polsonous nature. A child attacked by them, in the state of Durango, Old Mexico, swelled and puffed up, at the same time suffering so terribly that for a while its life was despuired of. The Apache Indians, a most cruel and blood-thirsty people, used to make one of their arrow poisons by crushing the red ant in a stone, bollowed out for the puropse, and dipping the points of their arrows in the mixture. A wound from these polsoned arrows was not necessarily fatal, but it caused terrible pain and much inflammation.

Fiske's High Opinion of Huxley. In the biography of John Fiske it is related that on his visits to England he formed a hearty friendship with Huxley. In one of his letters home be thus wrote of him: "I am nulte will over Huxley. He is as handsome as an Apollo. His photograph doesn't begin to do him justice. I nover be fore saw such magnificent eyes. The? are black, and bis face expresses C cager, burning intensity and there is hone of that rePosatisfied smirk that has crept into his picture. The sectearnest domicusely in carnest-an the toughly frank end copilal and meest. And, by Jose, what a pleasure it is to meet such a chanceut natal It is like Saladio's sword, which co through the cushion. After tea. Husbey and I retired to his stuff. which is the cost of I have seen Regued, and had a smoke and to May been tolk of Large even had. Wen-(an't describe which a glodous fell "

# SOME SOBER GOWNS | THIS HURRYING AGE

Sensible and Economical Fabrics Not Disregarded,

Black Satin, Blue Serge, Gray Jersey Cioth and Shades of Gaberdine Ruling Street Costumery.

There is no disposition shown by the French designers, us they have pressed their gendus in the new clothes, to coult all the fabrics that are sensible and committed. Black sails, blue serge, gray jersey cloth and several shades of guberdine are ruling street

Metal tissues and inces are lavishly used for the afternoon and the evening but they are solvered by inlies of chiffon. Sturdy crept de chine, which looks fragile and is not, is offered in the sametest gowns for the

There are one-piece frocks as well as suits, and cupes have superseded top coats. Elaborate and expensive embroidery has given way to ornamen tation by means of woul or twine, and intricate machine stitching is abandoned in favor of bits of applied ma-terial, straight rows of military braid or folds of corded satin,
Lace is used as though Belgium had

been reinstated and every one of the lace weavers working overtime. Flounces, capes, siceyes and panels of lace are dropped on parrow, alim undecallos of antio.

Satin and serge are combined for those who want to wear a frock for the next six months without feeling uncomfortably warm or cold.
Waistconis, the styles of which were

drawn from all the epochs preceding this one, are used in conts, which gives the economical woman a chance to refurblish her last year's sult and feel herself quite in the picture. The Franch designers know that they were offering a sop to the economists in promoting this accessory.

Sturdy plane has been revived for

those who do not care to invest in handkerchief linen, perishable batisto or exponsive flowered volle. These sults and frocks of pique are trimined with velvet, as in older days, and all the dyes that France has manufactured for her own use have been brought to bear upon white and cream lice to order to make harmonious costomes; and this trick again gives the wassan of alender means a chance to For exceedingly smart through the modum of dipping yellow lace in a small quantity of reliable dye.

Parls has sent over a multiple our her of short, straight jackets, with from that do not meet, and in the yece between is displayed a frilled front with a turnover collar and a dotted foulard cravat. This little front is basted into the coat, and thereby tarve one from using a whole chirt-waist, with its accompanying laundry

#### CAPE FOR SPRING WEAR



The reason for the popularity of capts for the coming season is readily explained by the existence of this readel of pearl-gray velour with its Step scarf collar edged with heavy slik

Laundered Laces.

Dainty faces should be washed in the following way if you would keep their fresh, new look: Purchase 4 cents' worth of benzoline; this spirit is highly inflammable, so should be rept away from artificial light or fire. Take two basins and into each put a little of the benzoline. Dip the lace is one, douse it up and down, then streeze gently and dip in the second of benzoline; by then all the dirt will have dropped out. Shake the lace; it will dry in a few minutes and look

Wide interest in Astronomy. There can be no doubt that there last now a great awakening of pubinterest in astronomy. Renewed Hence of this, if any were needed afforded by the secretary of the beriegn Association of Variable Star Observers. About a year ago, we carried in this column a brief note deat the alms and needs of the initia, and appending for addi-to its corps of volunteer observil over the world. Within one the secretary states that he occasion so topics to this very Third is they -Selentific Amer-

Has Forced Authors to Recognize Changed Customs,

Sillied Manners That Characterized the Victorian Era Have Passed as Completely as Has the Glage Coach.

"That the tempora and the mores have suffered as much in this century us the lures and penates may be poor Latin, but is sound truth, observes the Louisville Courter-Journal. The times' and manners are distinctly different, and in one especial particular of 50cial intercourse is there a powerful

For fastance, in Victorian times, it took the hero and heroine about twenty chapters to get acquainted. By that time he was calling her "Miss Dora." instead of "Miss Speniow," and he suifed every time he said it. When bis love and passion had bolled and bubbled until he was a wretched human caldron, and he had to repress a moan every time he saw her little hand on the arm of a dragoon, it took him eight tages to ask her falteringly if he reight call her "Dorn." She consented, and a proposal and marriage were the natural sequence. To call her Dora and not marry her was equivalent to breach of promise in the Victorian era. And nobody but the hero and the mem-bers of her family, ever called her Dora, except perhaps her girl friends.

But in these times what a differenced All the young folks call one another Jack and Jill, and it is a curious and anachronistic youth who finds it hard to do so. In fact, he becomes a sort of gentle joke in his "set" and the girls think him rather slow. After he has met the lady two or three times he learns to consider it superogatory to call upon her in the name of her fa-ther. She is Gloria or Penelope in sua persona, and Miss Wilmerding or Miss Schulz to ber seems poky. It is the same with the young married ones. You hear about them for a while from mutual friends, and then you meet them. You make a bow and say: "How do you do, Mrs. Kawanp." She does not resent it the first time. But the fourth time you meet her live Kuwam remarks: "It sounds so silly for you to call me that. Why don't you say Lucretin and I'll call you Agumemnon?" And it's done.

It is pretty hard on the novelist. Messrs, Dickens and Thackerny used to fill a couple of hundred excellent pages with working up the hero to the Dorn and Chira point, and in the mild ven-tures of Anthony Trollope into the eternal triangle-his villains were perfect gentlemen and always were stiff white shirts—he consumed much space wherein the Tertium Quid was negotiating to call the restless married lady by her first name. The reading public is too wise for that now, and the longwinded authors lie unread on the shelves of the library. One must start the book briskly; on page 1 the hero-ine is Dora to the hero, and on page 10 the herothe home-wrecker is squeezing the married judy's hand and calling her Esmer-

Thus the fifth Georgina-Wilsonian period of life and literature as contrasted with the Victorian. And per-haps it makes no great amount of difference. Certainly it saves white paper and makes the serial stories short-er-two results of real value in this hungry, hurrled age.

#### Mealle Puddings

Like the baggis, the mealle pudding is to the Sassenach a Scotch delicacy the origin of which is wrapped in deepest mystery. The other morning two travel-stained English Tommles dropped into the restroom at Aberdeen station for some much-needed refresh-They were heartly welcomed by the ladies in charge, and in a few minutes a succelent mealle pudding, piping hot, was placed before each. Both had seen more than a bit of life since joining the army, but a mealer pudding was one of the things hitherto undreamed of in their philosophy. Determined, however, to brave the unknown, one of them holdly cut his pudding in two, scooped out some of the contents, and took a mouthful. As he slowly masticated the ontmest a look' of conteniment came over his features. "Go ahead, Bill!" he exclaimed. "It's only good old porridge in a 'tank." -London Chronicle.

Chasing the Calory.

The first step toward spreading the mysterious cult of the calory has been taken at an opportune time. Unhappy man, deprived of his daily beefsteak and forced to subsist on corn muffins in which many alien hands have ex-perimented, may derive a modicum of comfort from the chase of the calory. Formerly sequestered in domestic science schools, or the exclusive property of those sybarites of the tenement houses, who have proverbially many advantages of which hundrum uptown knows nothing, the calorie has at last emerged into relations with the ordinary hungry, quick-lunch-eating popu-On our menu cards now calorie rides hand in hand with the cost of each dish .- New York Tribune.

#### Sense of Fitness.

Having just learned over the phone that he could not get an ounce of coal, Bangs, the terrible tempered, went into the parlor uttering the most awful im-

"William," exclaimed his wife, "if you must sweet, for mercy don't do it standing on the prayer rug."—Bos-

In England when one dreams of horses or dogs, it bodes well for the sleeper. That is easy to understand, for they are only living up to their the trey are only money of the con-clurators as nonly best formal. But it is not so easy to explore why to drawe that you are multing drawch a field of tipe timber or plotter a fill is from a thickly group being should presage sickness and mister-

#### MAY ADOPT DECIMAL SYSTEM

England Seriously Considering Aban-doning its Antiquated Currency in Favor of Simplicity.

England may adopt the decimal systen for its currency. The agliation for this reform appears to be gaining favor with the British people, and throng the important agencies behind the movement is the Associated Chainber of Commerce of the United Kingdom. For generations schoolboys have been learning this: Four furthings make one penny twelve pence make one shilling, twenty shillings make one pound, twenty-one shillings sterling make one guinea, twenty shillings ster-Hog make our sovereign.

Ing make one sovereign.

Then there were the symbols to learn—the capital "L" with a short line across the shank of the letter for the Latin "illiar," or pound; the little "8" for shilling, or the Latin solidus; the little "d" for denarius, or penny, and the "qr" for "quadrans," or quarter of a neury standing for farting. ter of a penny, standing for farting, though latterly "far" cutne to stand generally for farthing. All American schoolhoys have studied the table of English money in that part of their arithmetic dealing with "reduction," which is "the changing of numbers, either stuple or compound, from one denomination to mother without alter-ing their values." Many men will probably remember that as boys they worked and labored over two kinds of "reduction," which were called "reduction descending and reduction ascend-

The decimalizing of English money is, of course, in the line of simplifica-tion. Some of the financial powers and papers are urging that parliament take the matter under consideration, and it is likely to come up for official treatment and discussion at any time.

#### WOULD BRING BACK OLD COIN

Our Daddles Found Many Uses for Copper Two-cent Pieces, and Ita Restoration is Urged.

The American Newspaper Publishers' association has recommended the return to the two-cent piece. Do you remember the old two-cent coin, with the big figure "2" on it? It was decor-ated with a wrenth and almost everything else that could be crowded onto

It was used principally for the children to play with. It was too lag for the buby to swallow and large enough to be found when once it was lost. When the Sunday school kids read of the woman in the Blble who had lost a colu and searched the house until she found it, they immediately associated It with the two-cent piece and wondered why there should be any trouble

about its recovery.

But it was good old family coin, nevertheless, and would buy two pieces of licorice or one all-day sucker. It was not without its advantages, either, for the Sunday collection. It looked big, anyway, and made a very respectable noise when it was tossed into the plate

on top of a pile of other coins.

To have the old two-cent coin with us again would remind us of the good old days and work no hardship on our finincial system. So, let us have itwith the blg figure "2" on one side, the wreath and the national shield, and everything, just as big as life.-Kansas City Times.

Fuel Value of Coal Lessened. Careful estimates made by the director of the bureau of mines and his associates indicate that while last year's coal output of \$00,000,000 tons vill probably be increased to 850,000,-000 tons this year, the effectiveness of this fuel will be equivalent to a production of normally prepared coal aggregating only \$70,000,000 tons. The reason for this surprising discrepancy is that much of the coal is not being prepared with the usual care. It is calculated that there is 5 per cent more ash content in this year's cont than in that of previous years. In other words, approximately 600,000 carloads of ash are being added to the burden borne by the rallways.

It has been shown that the inclusion of 5 per cent more ash in the coal means a reduction in efficiency in the remaining good coal of 714 per cent. Stating the case another way the total reduction in the conl's effectiveness is 12½ per cent.

Daylight Saving Worked Well. In the United Kingdom during the four and a half months that daylight saving was practiced in 1918, it is claimed that the saving in gas alone conserved 200,000 tons of coal. The expenses to consumers were reduced by \$2,375,000. Electric light companles reported a reduction of about 20 per cent.

In France fuel used for Huminating purposes was 10 per cent less afthe daylight saving program was adopted.

In Germany the Berlin municipal gas works reported in May and June of 1916 a decrease of 509,500 cubic meters, in spite of the fact that 18,-900 new gas meters had been installed during the previous six months.

It is just as impossible to escape the reward of right-doing as it is to get away from your shallow, or to accept the light of the sunheam without its warmth. It is true that the reward is not likely to come as it did in the old-fashioned story books, where the cirl who returned a lost purse was

adopted into the family. Right-doing brings a reward beyond such dreams.

It is as inevitable as gravitation.

Reward for Right Doing.

Special Flooring From Sawdust. In combination with cement, saw-dusts of various kinds and colors are used in the construction of special flooring, such as that used in hospitals, Such flooring, made with the material in a playic state can be laid out in a single piece, without cracks or joints, and so not be a recovered. It is, furthe clama Material collection to tread Cart file.

### AMONG TOMBS OF MONARCHS

Shaft Will Be Erected on Scottish Coast to the Memory of United States Soldiers.

Nature has built on several of Scotland's western Islands great stone shafts that are viewed with wonder and adiatration; upo has erected on others many columns and monuments that are renowned in art and listory. To mention notable examples, the natural may be seen in the basaltic pillars of Skye and Staffa, the artistic in the memorials to Scottish, Irish and Norweghin Eings in the burying ground of St. Columber's isle, Iona. There will shortly appear and this concourse of records a menument altogether novel, a new-world monument, by which America will signalize the memory of her young soldlers of free-dom whom Germany's submarine dev iltry drowned in the adjacent waters. On this knoll a lofty monolith of im-perishable granite will be raised in honor of the brave who went to death undismayed and self-controlled.

Islay was the chief seat of those fighting chieffulns, the lords of the isles, who began in the twelfth century istes, who negan in the twento consi, their incessant warfare with the Norsemen, and the title of the Island princes has descended to the Prince of Wales. Quiescent past and affiring present seem to meet on this ple-turesque island. If the shades of the old-world kings ever visit the royal tombs at Iona, they need look south but 30 miles to see a towering sign of the making of new-world history.

#### PLEA FOR "FOOLLESS" DAY

Movement to Abolish Stupld April First Jokes Surely Would Meet With General Approval.

In connection with the movement for "less" days it is up to some patriot who has the highest interest of the nation at heart to inunch a compaign for a foolless first of April.

Individuals, like automobiles, are not foolproof, and Mr. Absent Minded, who from time immerical has been a much-fooled mun on the fatal day. would rise up and call congress blessed, instead of calling the members thereof names, as he now does, if that body would busy itself with legislation abolishing the April-fool jokes that wreck tempers, ruin dispositions and

work havor generally.
On the other hand, Mrs. Absent Minded would probably fight to the last ditch against any curtailment of the privileges of feeting derisively at her husband when he puts salt in his cotfee, cracks an egg which proves to be only a shell, finds the fining of his overcoat sewed up, picks up some stage money on the doorstep and starts to work with a box of some camoullaged as candy in his procket to munch after

As a result the sons of dignity will probably have to endure the annual disturbance of their mental equilibrium in order to keep peace in the family.

Man Dumb From War Now Talke. Parents of Walter Jones, a soldier turned from France, unswering a telephone call from New York, heard the voice of their son, whom they supposed was dumb as the result of shell shock. In the treaches in France a shell exploded within a few feet of Jones and he became unconscious. Several of his comrades were killed by the explosion. When Jones regained consciousness he was deaf and dumb. He was sent back to America for treatment and on the ocean lrip homeward the vessel was attacked by a submarine. The excitement of this shock is said to have restored both his speech and hearing.

Arthur Feust, consulting engineer from Utab, breezed into New York and attended a banquet at the Engineers' club. Several of the guests were the McLean kilties of Canada.

A feature of the menu was squab on toast, and one of the Scotch veterans. after asking what it was, proceeded to cover it well with tabasco source. He cover it well with tannese source. He are a couple of biles of the burning liquid, and then, with a low cry, put down his knife and fork. "Lay thaur an' hur-r-n," he said.

Then turning to the waiter called: "Aye, mon, I've had eneuch o' this. Gle's a shellin's worth o' ham, wie ye? An' say, laddle, bring a bucket of ice water."

# Head Disfigured With Ringworms

Inflamed and Sore. Itched Causing Her to Be Cross and Fretful Cuticura Healed.

Nothing Purer, Sweeter, For All Skin Troubles Than Cuticura.

"My little girl had ringworms on her head, and they kept coming until she had eight on her head. The eruption was inflamed and sore, and fisched causing her to be very cross and fireful. Her head was disfigured and her hair all came out in places as large as a fitty-cent piece.

all came out in places as large as a fifty-cent piece.

"I saw a Cuticura Soap and Ointmentadvertisement and I bought them, In about one week her head was all healed." (Signed) Mrs. John Kennagh, R. F. D. 3, Bethel, Maine, June 24, 1917.

Having obtained a Cear healthy skin

24, 1917.
Having obtained a clear healthy skin by the use of Criticura, keep it clear by using the Soap for all toilet purposes assisted by touches of Criticural sorp is idealfor the complexion because to mild, so delicate and so creemy.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. R. Beaton." Sold everywhere, Scapible, Continuent Me and Die.

No. 1565

REPORTION THE CONDITION OF

#### the National Exchange Bank

At Newport, In the state of thoole Island, at the close of business on May 19, 1213.

n Kagungas		
Loan and Discounts Customers liability account of acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted by it.		
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Total		22/202

Total . . STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

Correct Atlest:

County of Newport sa:

1, Geo. H. Proud, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly awear that the above statement is true to the Seat of my knowledge and belief. Subscribed and aword to before me, this isib day of May, 1918.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary public.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary public.

WILLIAM R. HARVEY, W. H. LANGLEY, EDWARD A. BROWN, | Director

THE NEW

You no doubt wish to subscribe Ito the new Liberty Loan, issued by the United States Government. These Bonds afford an investment that is Absolutely Secure and yield a liberal return in interest. We will be pleased to receive your subscription for Liberty

LIBERTY LOAN

# NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

NEWPORT, R. L.

## 4 I=4 PER CENT COUPON LIBERTY BONDS

We are now prepared to deliver the above bonds o our subscribers who have paid their subscriptions in full upon presentation of their receipts.

The

# Savings Bank of Newport

THAMES STREET

Newport & Providence Street Rv Co.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1917 Cars Leave Washington Squara for Providence WEEK DAYS .7.40, 8.50 a. m., then each hour to 5.50 p. m.

SUNDAYS 8.50 a. m., then each hour to 7.50 p. m.

Commonwealth Hotel (Incorporated)

Opposite State House, BOSTON, MASS.

THE PRESIDENT'S WEAK CAB-INET

The President delights in calling around himself weak men, as witness the following from a Washington cor-respondent of the Providence Jour-

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, has faded away into the Golden West on a tour of speech-making in support of the Red Cross drive combined with the characteristically governmental pastime of investigating mines, Indian reservations, national parks and other possessions of Uncle Sam. He will observe, inquire into and report in due time and the expenses of the trip will be paid for out of the elastic and apparently bottomics each box of the United States

BLACK or TAN

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.

214 Thames Street.

Tel. 787

public questions, and but for the description of the acrobatic secretary of state it is possible that he would have persuaded the Government into a more prompt and far-seeing recognition of what was due from the United States in the way of an anti-



#### SPRING SHOES

This scason's styles in footwest, for men, women and children are now here.

STYLISH, DEPENDABLE SHOES

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SHOES AND OX' FORDS IN THE NEW DARK TAN SHADES

Full Line of MILITARY FOOTWEAR

ROY SCOUT SHOES \$2.50 \$3.50 a pair BLACK or TAN

penses of the trip will be paid for out of the elastic and apparently bottoms. The people pay the freight and register no kicks. So there will be no protest against the going of Mr. Lane except in the way of regret at his absence from Washington at this critical functure, for he is regarded as one of the shlest public men in it and decidited by the brains of the Cabinet, all should be brained by the brains of the Cabinet, all should be brained by the brains of the carly days of the Wilson administration Mr. Lane was, with William J. Bryon, one of the spokesmen for the President on the Spokesmen for the President on the White House preferential list.

#### OLDEST DYNASTY IN WORLD:

Distinction Undoubtedly Relengs to the Reigning House of Japan-Began With Emperor Jimmu.

The present Japanese dynasty is by for the oldest in the world, for Yoshibito claims to be the one hundred twenty-second monarch of an unbroken line, dating from the seventh century before the Christian crasays the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The early history of Nippon, as recorded in the hely book, Shinto, begins with the dyrastics of the gods and is wholly mythical in nature. The dawn of real history begins with the reign of Jimmu Tenno, whose memory is revered today by all the sons of Nippon.

Jimmu the Great forced the savage tribes to accept civil institutions and extended his beneficent away over the entire country. He established his capital at Kloto, He formulated a code of laws, established courts, encouraged industry, and laid the foundation for that marvelous advance made by the Japanese during the mineteenth cen-

The title of mikado, which means "honorable gate," was derived from Jinnas. From the days of this ruler Japanese power in the Orient increased. The successors of Jimmi like the great emperor bimself, were wershiped as gods upon carth. were not eveluded from the succession to the throne, and there are many famous empresses in the lastery of

#### JUST WHAT BECAME OF POND

Foolish Questioner, it is to Be Sup-posed, Was Satisfied With Explanation Offered Him.

Speaking at a dinner, Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Blinois referred to the propensity of some people for ask-ing feelish questions, and told the following story:

Our day a city man happened in a country community, and bling around he ran across a depres slon in the earth covering several neres. Some perplexed, he questioned a nutive close by, and was told that it was the bed of a lost lake. "You don't really mean it?" returned

the city man, "Whatever became of all the water?"

"It was this way," readily explained the nailye. "There was a picale out here last August, and when alght came on they had nearly a barrel of pretzels left, which they didn't want to cart back home, so they threw them in the

'Yes, I see," interjected the other as the native paused, "but what had that to do with it?"
"Everything," answered the native.

"The fish ate them, and the salty diet made them so thirsty that they drank all the water."

Women in Britain Cut Logs.
A quarter of a million women in
England are now working more or
less regularly on the land, says the London Observer. The great majorfrom their cottages and work for the farmers. Seven thousand are in the new Land army, which employs women who are recruited for a certain term and sends them wherever they are required.

women in the Land army enlist either for twelve or six months. In case of twelve months they receive two complete outfits free, consisting of a dress, corduror breeches, strong boots, leggings, overalls and hat. They also get for the year one jer-sey and one mackintosh. They are given four or six weeks' free instruction at a training center. Their pay on the farm ranges from \$2 to \$5 a week.

For a girl who joins the army for six months there is no training. She goes straight away to the land and begins on the work requiring less skill. Services of women enrolled in the Land army are available for timber cutting and hay bal-

#### The Goose That Walked.

A Canadian soldier, whilst serving on the western front, received a par-cel containing amongst other catables, portions of a cooked goose as a spe-cial luxury. By an error the parcel was sent on to Italy to another section of the same unit. In the fullness of time it was returned to France, having been some weeks on the trip. The oldier, writing home recordly, said:
"I had a hig surprise today....
for the parcel you posted to me in
November last turned up in great style, having performed the latter part of the journey on foot. When I summoned up enough courage to open it the noble bird simply formed fours and departed at the double. . I should say it had quite an exciting journey round Italy and France."

#### Limited Choice of "Stinks."

The late Father Stanton, one of the most loved Anglican priests of the later part of the ninetcenth century, once entered into a conversation with a visitor to St. Alban's, Hollorn, who had attended the service for the first time. Mr. Stanion asked him what he thought of the service. stranger replied that he liked it very well except the incense, to the use of which he strongly objected.

am sorry for you, my friend," sald Mr. Stanton.

The other, not unnaturally, asked "Why?" "Well, you see," said Mr. Stanton,

"there are only two stinks in the next world-incense and britistoneand you must take your choice be

#### Touth Not in Them Then.

"Will you give no some advice?" asked the youthful candidate. "Why, certainty, my toy," answered the vet-eran compaigner. The first thing for you to learn is that you can't fee! the public pulse by listening to what then have been passed around."—Birming-Lam Age-Herald

# AMERICAN WEALTH AND GAY CLOTHES

French Gowns Are Symbolic of a Changed Spirit in Parls.

BANK ACCOUNTS PLAY PART

Garments Brilliant, Cheering, Capricleus and Sometimes Not Economicat-New Evening Gowns-Many Capes.

New York.-Paris has sent her sines over here. We have viewed clathes over here. We have viewed them. They have been acceptable in large measure and approved of in full neasure. And yet observes a promi-nent fashion writer, we don't understand why they should be as they are, They are a somersault from what but been. Paris has preached demuteness, economy, simplicity and modesty. Her cloths have been symbolic of the total wave of depression that swept over her spirit since 1914.

#### The Reason for the Change.

Do you readize why Paris has sent us over wich brilliant, affuring, rich clothes? It is because American money has burst upon her with such force that she has gone up in a balloon, ilguratively speaking.

France settled herself down for demure clothes on the day of the war and has kept to this contract with herself, compelling the rest of the world to dress likewise; but in the milumn of 1917 there burst upon her astonished vision the vanguard of America. They were not commercial buyers; they were not cosmepolitan multi-millionaires who aped the French woman. They were the true representatives of a country whose vasiness and resources France had only guess-ed at. Boys in blue flannel sailor suits had bank accounts of ten thousand dollars each; women in Red Cross uniforms could afford five hundred dollars per goun, if they wished; privated in khaki paid their bills without looking at their change; canteen workers bid under their collars strings of poarls worth fifty thousand dollars. All these Americans laughed and went to the theater and ordered expensive dinners and joked with the midinaties.

The confusing part about this situation is that America is getting into the spirit of economy and sombetness that Paris had a year ago. Our reformers preach standardization, uni-formity in clothes; our economists preach conservation; our emotionalists beg us to go about in black, without



Tunic of black and white figured foulard over a narrow slip of white crepe de ohlne. The short, narrow is finished at the hem with black fringe. Note unusual collar.

smiles and turning our heads from the wiles of pleasure, as though we were early Puritans.

#### Chemise Robe.

Among the new evening gowns from France this spring the twelfth century tunic is as frequently seen as in the street gowns, but the effect of the two is strongly differentiated. For the eve ning the designers use a narrow, slim primitive slip of satin or metallic cloth the latter preferred. Over this slip drops a much wider, more volumi nous, transparent robe. It is out like a chemise; it has a half low decolletage; the sleeves usually cover the entire arm, but are cut to fall half a foot away from it, and the entire effect is one of exquisite veiling.

Doncet does this in the most briltiant meaner and he shows his competitors something in the way of an underslip, making a corslet and then a short skirt of soft gold tissue, which gives a fat more graceful, undulating movement of the holy when it is seen beneath the transparent chemise.

There are chemise cowns of rare tace, wildow in white, but in coury thats and siso it stoods at a Tipes wife

#### CASTORIA For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the Signature of Chat Hallthire,

dropped over a slim undersity of the sue, silver and steel as well as gold, and the note of color to afron by an extraordinary sash. It may be of Chb-ness blue taffets, of splendid Chinese transide, of deep gold and black broended ribbon, and one end of it abouts traffs down the back punel and rolls to the brilliancy of the short train.

Variety of Capes. We have demure capes under of ga-bendine and serge which are as sereiccable as those worn by the Italian police, and those who care for the quielness of distinguished clothes can put one of these over a slightly worn ind much-used frock, thereby enclosing on old friend in a new frame and



Gown of black satin, short, sleaveless and thin. The sash, which ties at the side, is finished with large gold tassel at hom of skirt. The scart, of black lace and tulle, with band of gold lace at each end, slipe under belt at right, and is loosely thrown

presenting a brave front to a world that is not too critical in these war days.

But Paris does not stop at those demure capes. Her ecstatic mood shows itself in capricious and exquisite garments called capes, which are fashtoned for afternoon and evening wear. They are made in Chinese colors, in Slavic tones, of satin and chiffon and metal embroidery. Sometimes they are marcon colored faille lined with light blue taffeta and worn over a gray gown of crepe de chine or satin and chiffon.

#### What the Prophets Whisper.

There is no disputing the fact that French women have risided to the American desire to wear short skirts on the street, and the skirts in these new clothes are both narrow and short. The women who appeared on the street in them without leggings or high shoes have created unpleasant criticism, which should compel them to change their style.

The smart women run a legging or a high cloth-top boot well up under the hem of these short skirts, and the effect is military and pleasing. But at the very moment that we are accepting with enthusiasm this continued style of short and narrow garments, the prophets say that the real French skirts are growing longer. And the smart American designers say the same. They are making the garments slim, without using an inch of surplus material, but they are dropping them to the ankles, omitting the leggings and the high boots, and coming back to the flat-heeled pumps with broad ribbon bows across the ramp.

Three or four of the best houses in New York emphasize these skirts, and those who are tired of the brevity of the skirts we have worn for years are accepting this new type of garment with more than the usual enthusiasm. it had fullness it would be impossible for street ussge, but its narrow ness and the slight bias line at the sides, that comes from the material being pulled backward and upward. make it a pleasing pictur street and an artistic contrast to the prevailing garment.

#### Miles of Tulle.

Even when France starts out to be demure she changes her mind and gets demure she changes nor mind all gets a little fling of gajety into the most somber gown. For example, she makes a black satin restaurant frock in the style of the eleventh century, with the long chemise, the slight girdling about the hips and the half-lowdecolletage. Well and good. But she is weary of the black surface by the time she gets to the armholes and the neckline, so she swings in a pair of floating Chinese sleeves of jade green tulle edged with jet, and she winds a narrow scarf of tulle once around the neck, pulls its fuliness once over the chin and weights its ends with jet tassels. When green lan't used, king's blue or wine color is chosen.

Every French designer used what she could of colored table. There must have been a competition over there as to who could reduce the amount of tulle in France most quickly.

One designer took it into her head

to omit white collars and use as a substitute talle wrapped about the neck and tied in a how. This fashion is already considered quite smart over In restaurants, for luncheons and for any effair where the hat is retained the tulie which covers it forms this collar, and sometimes drops in long ends from the nape of the neck to the knees.
(Copyrin's, 1918, by the Merilane Neasparger Syndicate)

Every family should have ethics of fair dealing and honorable thinking. Each member of the fandly should feet his or her responsibility in maintaining the high standard of the famthe with a view of co-operation. By this means the children will take andn terest in the farm, the home and their environment.-Exchange.

in construction of the con

#### A Misunderstanding

By WILLIAM AMORY

CNA

(Copyright, 1915, by the McChurs Newspa-per Hyndicate.)

"But you are not littening." Helen Fairfax turned her eyes back to her lover with a mumured "Porgive me." They were camest eyes, shining with a tremulous love-light, and she was a clever girl, with keen mind and keener intuition, and he had grown into the habit of talking to her freely of his life, his profession, in a way that surprised himself.

But tonight her attention wandered Tonight of all alghiel Tonnerrow be was to sum up his great case. Surely a woman should share the self-dealsh of a man's destiny. Was Helen, after all, like other women-given to mouds, absorbed in the subjective—when the vell was lifted? They had been engaged six months; each day had been a fuller reveintion of her unture. Was this the nearer view? Ah, no-banish the thought. Helen was Belen-there was no more to be said.

He took up the lines of the argument of his case and stated them to her, clearly, concisely, as though she were a man. This time her eyes did not wander from his face; they deepened, their pupils growing larger as she gazed. How splendid he tooked! How alert: how alive!

How could she keep at this wide distance. How incidental and how futile sounded all that rapid flaw of words! When would be have done, that she might throw herself upon his breast? "Don't you think so?" he asked her,

suddenly. "Oh, Harold, I did not hear what you were suying."

"Not hear what I was saying! Haven't you been following? I never needed your co-operation more, your in-tellectual sympathy more, than I do tonight. You know haw hard I have been working on this case; you know what a notable case it is. You know also, that the eyes of the legal world are upon me. My smooting up tomorrow will be a crists in the beginning of my career. Could you not follow me-help me by your sympathy-your Interest?"

He walted to see the flash of protest in her eyes, for some little lance that she would thrust to cross his own, but instead she nestled her head into the curve of his shoulder and whisp-"Forgive me, I am moody to night; very moody and absent-mind-

"We have no right to be mostly nor absent-minded, dear," he answered seriously, "where another's interests are involved. It is a sign of weakness. And there is something besides love. A strong woman should keep even love at bay when a man has work to donot lure him nor tempt him with it. I do not like to say it, sweetheart, but -I love you-and the wounds of a friend are faithful. I am disappointed at your failure to sympathize with my work tonight."

Two big tears welled in her eyes, but she said no word. Had Harold Ford been a here, a kuight of chivalry, he would not have stopped in his quest until he had found the source of these two tears; he was, however, only a very busy man of today. Not that the two are altogether incompatible, but that the combination is rare, and Harold did not happen to be both in the fullest sense; furthermore, he was deeply absorbed in an immediate practical affair. It was striking 11, time for him to leave her. Though he said no more, and his good-night saintation lacked nothing outwardly, there was a mental reservation which, the psychic sense of Helen, robbed it of its fullest bliss.

"Six o'clock tomorrow, dear," he repested as he went out the door. o'clock tomorrow," she answered.

Did her voice quiver, or was it fan-He was conscious of saying to himself as he passed down the steps: "Are all women alike. I wonder-af-ter all-tears and moods?"

The following afternoon, in the gathering dusk, he mounted the steps again. His attitude had changed. The stress and irritation of an absorbing effort had given place to a bouyant reaction. He had won his case, and won it in so brilliant a way that the triumph was the smallest part of his selfcongratulation? Even the judge had said words to make a young lawyer's heart take courage. But what were the words, what was the triumph, what was anything, until he had shared it with Helon? He could see her in the gathering dusk, as he walted, her eyes glistening delight! He could hear her wibrant "Harold!" Poor child, had he been harsh last night? Ah, no, only impatient for a moment—and frank to make her the utniest that she was capable of being. If he had uninten-tionally burt her, he knew a potent balm to heal with, to make her rejoice. Why was the servant so eternally slow In opening the door? How long they were making him wait! He rang "Tell Miss Fairfax I am here."

"Yes, sir." The servant stood silent and awkward.

Harold wanted to quicken him with a shore; what was the matter with the fellow? He walked into the library; the light was burning low; the servant followed him, and closed the door with an air of mystery that gave Harold a mingled shock of impatience and of fear.

"I was to cive you this, sir, when you came," and the man held out a "Is Miss Falcian not at home?"

"She is at home sir. "Then tell her at once that I am

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

here."

Harold was alone with his letter; he opened It and read:
"It is raidinglit, you have gone, and

yet it seems as though you are still here, so close to no that I can see your eyes nich feel your touch--Hurold. Fargive me that I was not more as I should have been this evening, but-I was a coward. Dear, I have not been well for many weeks and yesterday I saw a specially. He tald me I had a most serious difficulty, and that I must undergo a dangerous operation at ouce, if I would save my life, Tomorrow is the day appointed. I implored him to wait, but he leaves town in a few days, and if I do not have it done tomorrow it could not be performed for two months, and that Is too long to walt, he says; so there was no other way. Tomorrow—our day—when you are to vindicate my paide and hope In you; the day we have waited for so long. There was but one impulse strong within me, almost overmaster-ing-to fly to the shelter of your arms -to seek your sympathy. But how could I fell you when it night Imperil your culm, your house-undo all you have worked for humper your ascent, in which tomorrow will be a stepping stone! No. You must not know. Your heart is too femler, I am too much your own for you to shoul up in court and plend for legal abstractions when I am lying under the kulfe. I half hoped you would make me tell you all my heart-but now I am glad you do not know. You will have no shadow on your way tomorrow, and when you receive fids it will be all belond us; it will have been over seven hours, for the operation takes place at 11 o'clock. Good-night-good by. I love you-it seems to me that I love you in a new way tenight. Hurold—Harold—I must call you back and tell you, and feel your strength to make me strong; but no. I am your love-I must be brave. And then-why should I fear? "God's in his heaven-

"All'4 right with the world.

"HELEN."
He crushed the letter in his band, and reached the door with one bound like an antutal in chase. She was his own; his place was by her side; no man could keep lifth from her. As he opened the door he came face to face with her father.

"Harold, my dear fellow-"

"Let me go to her," and Herold tried a pass. Mr. Fairfex put his orm across the deer. "No, you must not, now; the dectors

are with her; they will let up our innot even me, and I am her father, Harold, my hoy, we must be brave and stand by each other." A withering quiet, like a hight, felt upon Harold. It seemed to paralyze his powers of motion and of speech.

ing, in a voice that sounded like a stranger's:
"What—do—they --- the doctors-

After a moment he heard himself say-

Mr. Fairfax looked at him pityingly, his own anguish stamped white upon

"Don't lose heart, Harold," he said gravely. "We are hoping for the best, and McKenzie, the doctor who performed the operation, says the chances are in her favor."

#### Clocks That Time Speeches.

On the speaker's desk in the United States house of representatives is a little clock-like machine with a dial graduated in minutes from one to six and a single hand that goes once round the dial in six minutes. This is started and stopped by a tiny lever at the top. The speaker uses it in timing members in a deliate wherein the speeches are limited.

The inventor, C. H. Graves of Philadelphia, designed it for keeping time on long distance telephone calls, which are limited to three minutes. At the bottom of the dial is a scarlet mark. When you get your connection over the wire you press the little lever, which stands at 0, and set the machine going. When the pointer is approaching the red mark you know your time is rapidly drawing to a close.

It is astonishing how few persons have any idea how long three minutes Nine out of ten will harry their are. long-distance calls so that they use far less time than they pay for.

#### REMINDER OF PAST

Author's Depiction of "Tourist" Printer Will Be Recognized as Drawn From Life.

Thrilling adventures of the old journeyman printers are contained in "These Shifting Scenes," by Charles Edward Russell. These wanderers roamed from fown to town, denounc-ing everything outside of New York as unfit for consideration, and returning by way of freight trains once a year for a visit to that Mecca of Journalists Mr. Russeli describes a typical member of the guild, one "Scotty."

This solid and sorry regardiffin had so often escaped violent death that he was convinced of a destiny to die of disease and was for more fearful of drinking contaminated water, than of riding on car trucks. Once as he clung to the bumpers of a freight car a mad or intoxicated brakeman had fired five revolver shots at him and every shot had clipped or gone through Scotty's hat. Whereupon the brakeman, probably convinced that he had seen a ghost, leaped from the train and was killed. "Several times Scotty had been in

train wrecks. Once the car was on fire and he was planed down by a pile of joist, but two brekeisen worked with frenzied zeal until they freed him and saved his life; and then pursued him down the track jetting him with goal for stealing a ride. "His walking experiment was made

In 1874 when business was depressed and the country was full of tromps. He joined a erdony of these and so great was the terror they inspired that the farmers used to come every mornto, with presents of clitchen and nalk; but as a matter of fact the unman i fly measure up? were the most harmless of men. One had been a clergyman and used to reprove the others for awarding."

#### MADE POINT BY PARABLE

Chancellor Quick to See Truth in Tale Related to Him by Wander-ing Traveler.

Ler, the chanceller of the kingden of ilan, was platting to murder the king. Su, a wandering traveler, come to visit him, and introducing himself as follows:

"Your humble servant, So, wretched and poverty-stricken, possessing not even a feeble horsy and an old bugg, has left his aged parents at home, tramped through the dust, braved the frost and enow, crossed River Team with the sote purpose of seeing you and offering you humble advice. Will you give him the privilege of speaking

The chancellor, knowing the speak er's intent, answered muliciously:
"Any word about men I am fired of

listening to. But if you can tell me something about ghosts and sphile, I

will be overjoyed to hear you."
"That is just what I would like to
tell about sir." returned Su, and be continued: "When I was tramping on my way here I lost my illrection one night in a lonely forest. Weary and exhausted, I could find no place to rest. I lind no blankel, no mattices, only a chilly, misty enpor wrapped around me. I hid myself in the bill grass. By my side stood a bulky tomb, Faintly I haved a quarrel between a wooden doll and a clay doll as to which was the superfor in quality. The clay doll dround the following argument:

"I am molded out of clay. If, reschance, I am rulned by swift what or bitter rain, I can return to my home, to Mother Earth. But as for you, you are carred out of the branch of a tree. You have been severed from your own reot. When you face swift wind or bitter rain, you will be thrown into the Tsarn river, carried enstward to the sea, to the ocean. Then where will be your abbiling place? You will float and difft for elerally."

"I, the traveler, listeard and wea-defed, and felt that the clay dell was without question the winner of the dispute.

"Now, your honor is piciting against the king and the royal family. Do you realize Unit you will kill off your awn root and destroy the very foundstion of your power?"
"Remain with the over night, and I

will talk some more to you to-morrow," said the chanceller, after a moody reflection .- C. Y. Tang, it Chinese Students Mouthly.

#### Aztec Relics Unearthed.

Announcement of the recovery of 70,000 specimens of prelistoric Axter civilization from the famous "Arter ruin" in the Auns valley in northwestern New Mexico has been made by the American Museum of Natural Ristory. Work of exervation has been in progress since the summer of 1916, funds for which have been provided by Archer M. Hantington and J. P. Morgan.

The scene of the exploration was once a typical pueblo, or great fortified house and village, and although the work of unearthing the hidden treasures is only partly completed, what has thus for been found within the crumbling walls so long hidden from human view has exceeded, it is said, the most sanguing hopes of the luvestigators.

Neckinces of shell and tortoise, again knives, pottery vessels of forms and ornamentation, cotton cloth and weven sandals are among the finds reported by N. C. Nelson, assistant curator of the museum and Earl E. Morris, in charge of the exploring

Enough masours in the rule was uccovered to have built a wall half way from New York to Philadelphia.

#### Wished the Spikes Also.

The wife of a thrifty Western farmer had worked very, very hard to: many, many years, depriving herself not only of all inxuries, but of many conforts, "Foolishness," she had conforts. "Foolishness," she had termed such things. But the mall-order catalogue in which father was interested had caught her eye—or wir it her neighbor's new bonnet? Some change had come over her ideas of what sometimes "foolishness." and what constituted "foolishness," at: she astonished father one morning by announcing she was going to town ic

huv a bat. Arriving at a millinery store she supprised the clerk who came forward to wait on her by asking: "I want to know who's runnin' this here joint! "I am at present," the clerk re

"Well, what I want to know is, if I buy a fine hat here, will you throw the spikes?"—Indianapolis Star.

Their New Home? Who says there is difficulty in find

log quarters in Washington? There is a colored family in this

town that recently disagreed with ! self. Mrs. Jones-we call her thatdecided to leave Sam Jones, so \$2 took the seven children and left subdealy one day for her old Virginia

Sam suddenly found himself berei-It cannot be said that Sam mourzed act is, he was pleased.

That was why he mourued when by read the following post card one man

ing:
"Meet your family at Union States at 4:16."--Washleyton Star. HOW MANY POTATOES DOES YOUR FAMILY EAT?

The following figures show the Vision of potatoes per acre and per capital la differat countries:

Bushels Produce! Per Acre, Per Carita 

In the United States a family  $(\hat{z}^{(i)})$ ought to cat 20 busiels of potaties.

The course of a year. Does year is

Is it doing its part in consectation wheat for our alites?

# Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST

102 THAMES STREET

Two Doors North of Post Off a

NEWPORT, R. L.

SUOY 13D

ICE CREAM

Koschny's

230 & 232 THAMES STREE

Branch Store, 16 Broadwa

Cake, Ice Cream,

CONFECTIONERY.

STRICTLY FIRST

and CLASS

**EVE** ק ינו

WATER

ALLPER-ONB desirous of maxing water stickness into their rest ence or places to be expense, should make application to the of 20s, Mariboro Street, near Thomas Office Hours from Sa. m. to J. p. m. GUS NORMAN, Trensurer.



"There is no earthly allment but somewhere God hath an herb for its healing," says a quaint writer. The trouble is that we think the herb has a hard, foreign name. We seek it in - oaro, toreign name. We seek it in Iar lands, but at last, find it in our own garden plot.

FIGS FOR DESSERT.



Figs are one of our most valuable fruits and when reasonable in price should often find a place on our tables. As a confection those who are not distressed by the sceds, they are excellent, especially so for people of sedentary habits.

Stuffed Figs.—Cut a small allt in the stem end of each fig and work in two or more blanched

ulmonds. Another mixtore well liked is a mixture of almond walnut and bickory nuts, to which has been added enough cream or orange Juice to hold the mixture together. A portion of the soft meat of the fig is removed, using a pointed spoon or knife, and the fig is filled with the paste. Press the opening together and roll in granulated sugar. This combination will be found espedally delicious.

Figs cooked tender in boiling water little augar added just at the end of the cooking, are good served cold with cream. Figs with lemon or orange jelly and whipped cream make a more elaborate dessert.

Fig Whip.-Cook four or five figs antil soft, then cut in small pieces. Beat the whites of five eggs until der gradually beat in three tablespoonfuls of sugar and a half tenspoonful of salt, then fold in the whites of the eggs and the prepared figs. Turn the birture into a buttered pudding dish and bake 25 minutes. Bake in a dish of hot water with several folds of paper under the baking dish. Two of the yolks may be used with sugar and a plat of milk. To make a custard to est with the pudding, leaving three folks to use in some other dish.

Fig Paste.—Chop very fine one Pound of figs and a half pound of out myats or a mixture of equal parts of dates, figs and nuts, rolk thoroughly, a board with powdered sugar and roll the mixture into a sheet, cut la squares and roll in the sugar. These may be dipped in chocolate, making a tast delicious confection. The paste may be packed in layers, in powdered Figur, in a tin box, kept in a cool Place for weeks.

# Newie Maxwell

What has become of the o. f. woman who used to use her thumb nail to make pretty etchings on pound prints of butter, then sold the prints for nine cents a cound?-St. Paul Dispatch.

Baltic Sta.

The Raitic sea gets its name from Cons (a belt), because the strait eatrance to it has always been callel the Telt."

#### SUCCESSFUL GARDENS ON DIFFERENT SOILS

Good Tilth and Abundance of Plant Food Are Important

Sandy Loam is Excellent, as it Warms Up Early in Spring and Enables Gardener to Get His Plants Into Ground Scon.

(Frepare) by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

#### GARDEN FOR EVERY FARM

It is particularly important that every farm have a wellcared for garden this year-to formish fresh vegetables for home use, to reduce the cost of living and to increase the oation's food supply. The quantity of vegetables produced from the garden depends to a great extent upon its location. Give the garden the best site available.

Soils in good titth and well supplied with plant food produce the heat gardens. Successful gardens, however, can be grown on all kinds of soil from

light sands to mucks and heavy clays. It is often possible to select a site with soil that will yield beiter results with less labor than nearby plats with less favorable soils. Good soil is essential to a successful garden. If the soil in the selected garden site is poor, it must be put into good condition before satisfactory results can be ex-pected. Even where the soil is good to start with, it will be necessary to spend considerable time in improving It by cultivation and fertilization be fore it is in Brat-class condition for the production of vegetables.

A sandy loam is an excellent type of garden soil. Sandy soils, as a rule, warm up earlier than others in the apring, and enable the gardener to plant his crops early. Solls too sandy dry out very rapidly and the crops are liable to suffer from drought,

The lay of the land has considerable influence upon the time when the soil can be worked, and a gentle slope toward the south or southeast is most desirable for the production of early crops. It is an advantage to have on the north and northeast a lift, a group of trees, some evergreens, a hedge, buildings, a light board feace, or a stone wall in order to break the force of the wind.

Drainage is important.
Good drainage of the garden area is of prime importance. It this does not exist naturally, it may be supplied by tilings or by artificial drains. The surface of the land should have sufficient fall to drain off surples wa sunferent fail to arinh on surples we-ter during heavy rains, but the full should not be so great that the soil will be washed. On hillsides wash-ing can be overcome to a considerable extent by contouring the rows so an to cause the rains to run off slowly. The garden should not contain depressions in which water will accumulate or stand. If the surface is irregular, a little soil can be taken from high places and the low ones filled. Waste water from surrounding land should not flow toward the garden, and the fall below should be such that there will be no danger of it backing up. A garden site on the banks of a creek or stream that will be liable to overflow during the growing season should not be selected if any other land can be had.

A good fence around the garden plat is almost indispensable. It should protect the crops from all farm ani-mals, including poultry, and should be tight enough to keep out rabbits.

The question of proximity to the house is of as great importance in locating the garden as the character and contour of the ground. In every case it should be as near as possible, so that the work of carlog for the crops may be done at odd times and the vegetables quickly secured by the housewife. A kitchen garden located near the kitchen door is a convenience in thousands of homesteads. It is desirable even where a separate larger garden is utilized for the production of the main portion of the vegetable Supply for the family

Importance of Sunlight. In selecting the location for the carden and in planning the arrange ment of the crops, the gardener should understand that no amount of fertillzer, watering and care will replace sun-shine. Careful consideration should be given to how many hours a day any part of the proposed garden apace is shaded. As a rule, foliage crops, such as lettuce, kale and spinach, do fairly well in partial shade, but must sunshine a day. Plants which ripen fruits, such as the tomate and egg ! Under ordinary circumstances a gain plant, should have a minimum of five of at least a pound a day from the hours' sunshine each day.

#### WAR FUEL SLOGANS

Prepared by the United States De-partment of Agriculture) Keep up with the war program hara wood.

Cut a cord and help win the war. Save coal for munition indostries by burning war fuel. Now is the time to cut wood. Coal is scarce-there's "wood to barn."

is wartime fuel-cut it Wood and burn it.

War Helps Chinese Industry. The European war and consequent cessation of Imports of German anillne dyes is bringing about a revival of China's ancient industry of Indigo making. China's fondness for this color has earned for her the name of the Land of the Blue Gown. Indico growing is especially adapted to the Yangtze valley and southern China. The color is extracted by scaling the leaves in Lot water and beating the



#### FEEDING YOUNG DAIRY STOCK

Where Milk is Not Available It is Economical to Supply Protein by Use of Legumes.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is a common practice among dairymen to feed skim milk until the calf is approximately six months of age. Usually the time of wearing depends upon the availability and cost of the milk.

When rolly is fed in abundance it furnishes the greater part of the pro-tein necessary for the growth of the animal. If no milk is fed it becomes accessary for the protein to be provided from some other source. Probably this can be done most economically by the use of some legume, such as alfulfa, clover, soy beans, or cowpea hay. When hay of this sort is not available it is necessary to provide pea hay. the bulk of the protein through a grain mixture. In either case, plenty of roughage should be supplied to the growing helfer at all times. During summer, when good pasture is available, the helfer needs no supplementary feed, although a little hay and grain are sometimes advisable late in the season to insure steady growth.

Part of the roughings should be sil-age. If it is available. A helier of six months to one year of age will consume from 5 to 15 pounds of sil-age a day. The grain mixture used may be made up of (1) 3 parts of cracked corn, and 1 part wheat brun; (2) or 3 parts cracked corn, 1 part wheat bran, and 1 part ground outs; (3) or 3 parts cracked corn, 1 part wheat bran, 1 part ground cats, and I part linseed meal; (4) or 4 parts cracked corn, I part wheat bran, 1 part ground oats, and 1 part blood Either 1, 2, or 4, together with all the alfalfa, clover, or cowpea buy that the helfer will cat, makes a good ration. In case no legutations hay such as that just mentioned can be obtalmed, No. 3 is advised, because it contains more protein. Another ex-



Calves Should Be Encouraged to Eat Good Roughage at an Early Age.

cellent grain mixture, to be used when such hay is lacking, is composed 2 parts of cornneal, 2 parts of lin-

seed ment, and 1 part of bran.
The quantity of grain to be feel depends very largely upon the individual animal's growth and condition, as well as upon the price of the grain. Some feeders desire a rapid growth of the young animals, and for this reason feed heavily with grain, while others are satisfied with a slow growth and try to carry their young stock largely on roughinge. Either extreme is un-wise and a medium source between the two is advisable. A safe rule to follow is to feed one pound of grain for the first hundredweight of the helfer and one-half pound for each additional hundredweight.

After the heifer reaches one year of age, the following rations are suggested: Cornmeal, fed according to the rule just mentioned, together with all the alfalfa, clover, or cowpea hay that the animal will consume. If no leguminous hay is available, grain composed of 2 parts comment, 1 of bran, and 1 of linseed meal, gluten meal, or cottonseed meal, and 10 nounds of sliege, together with all the a minimum of three hours of dry roughinge that the animal can consume, will be found to be adequate. of at least a pound a day from the time of weaning to the time of first calving is a good average for a dairy

#### SHIPMENT OF DAIRY CATTLE

Not Advisable to Ship Fresh Cows Long Distances Except in Fast Express Cars.

Do not ship fresh cows long distances unless in express cars under particularly favorable conditions. The expense involved usturally limits such pperations to valuable purebred indi-Time and time again, as a result of being shipped shortly after freshening or so as to calve in transit, fresh cows have been ruined so far as the next factation has been concerned.

We good recently of a butcher who was discharged for being light fingered. His hand probably did ch to make it retail profitably .-Courter Newsy

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA



#### ATTENTION TO SMALL CHICKS

Hens Often Are Restless After Part of Eggs Have Hatched-Guard Against Lice and Mites.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-ment of Agriculture.)

When the chickens begin to hatch the sitting hea should not be disturbed unless the is restless and steps on or picks the clackens. In this case the chickens should be removed as soon as dry and placed in a basket lined with flanuel or some other warm material and the basket placed near a fire or in some warm place until all the eggs are hatched. Another plan is to remove the eggs from the restless ben and



Proud Mother Hen With Chicks.

place them under a more quiet one whose eggs are hatching at the same

When the eggs batch unevenly, as is frequently the case, those which are slow in hatching may be placed un-der another hen. Hens often are restless after a part of the chickens are out, which allows the remaining eggs to become each at the very time when steady beat is necessary to successful and strong butches. Remove the egg shells and any eggs which have not hatched as soon as hatching is over.

The mother hen should be fed as soon as possible after the eggs are hatched, as feeding tends to keep ber quiet. Hens that are not so fed will sometimes leave their nests. In some cases it is best that the hear remain on the nest and brood the chickens for at least 24 hours after the latching is over.

It is important at this stage of inculation to guard against lice and saltes. Before the ben and her chickens are removed to a brooding coop she should be dusted with a good insect powder. This should be recented overy two weeks or as often as is nec essary until the chickens are weaned. If lice become thick on the chickens or if they are troubled with "head lice" a very Bille grease such as lard or vaseline may be applied with the flugers on the head, neck, under the wings and around the vent. Great care is necessary, however, not to get too much grease on the chickens as it will stop their growth and in some cases mny prove intal.

#### BEST RESULTS FROM CHICKS

Those Hatched Early Are Stronger and More Vigorous Than Those to Come Out Later.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
All things considered the early hatched chicks give for the best re-sults. As a full they are stronger and more vicerous than those batched later in the spring. They are produced from eggs laid while the hens are in their best breeding condition. After a long period of laying hens lose something of their vitality and their capacity to transialt vigor to their offspring, and so inte-hatched chickens are, on the decidedly inferior to early hatched in inherited vigor and consti-

Because they are more thrifty and vigorous, early-hatched chickens make nuicker, better and cheaper growth than late chickens. Thrifty chickens get more from a given quantity of feed than others. Week and undersized chickens often consume as much feed as much larger and better-developed birds and still make no perceptible

#### INCREASE EGGS AND POULTRY

United States Department of Agriculture Urges Every Farmer to Keep 100 Hens.

To increase the production of poultry and eggs in the measure necessary to meet the demands for them, the United States department of agriculture is urging every farmer to keep at least 100 hens, and to increase the egg production for each hen from the present average of about 70 to the more satisfactory average of 100 eggs to the

#### Eggs for Turkey Hens.

Torkey hens cover from 15 to 18 eggs, and in some cases more, depend-ing on the size of the hen. Chicken bens of the general-purpose breeds cover from eight to ten.

Raising Poults.

When, on account of rainy weather or unfavorable range conditions, it is advisable to raise the poults by the 2000 method, more care must be given to their feeding.

Hog Killing in Britain. According to official figures secured

by the United States food administration, hogs have decreased much more tion any other class of live stock in the british isles. The total decline for 1910 and 1917 was over 690,000, of which more than 50,000 were broad

## Our Potato Column

Article No. 6. A WEEK DURING BLIGHT SEASON.

What Happens to the Potato Farmer and How He Might Have Prevented It.

Sunday—He goes into the field and congratulates himself on the prospects for a good potato crop. The vines are healthy, growing thriftily, the tubers well set and filling out rapidly.

Monday-Weather changes, becomes cool, with frequent showers and heavy fogn.

Tuesday-The vines commence to "blast" and the odor may be smelled a quarter of a infle away.

Wednesday—All hopes of a big crop are given up. The vines are blighted to the ground, and the tubers commence to rot.

Thursday-It is apparent, that be cause of lack of insurance against



Soft Field Rot of Potato-a Disease Which is Preventable if the Farmer Plans in Advance.

loss most of the labor and the capital which has gone into this crop has been

wasted. Friday-In deepest discouragement,

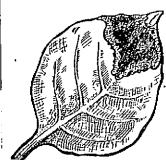
the farmer promises blinself never more to grow pointoes. Two months later-Because of the short crop caused by the blight prices go to unheard of figures.

Over and over this tragedy has been repeated, and absolutely without reason. Spraying with bordeaux mixture controls the blight and rot, and insures the farmer against losing the time and money which he puts into his potuto

Many people do not understand how It is that a spray on the leaf of the potato prevents rot of the tuber—for it seems as though there could be nd connection between the two. Still, if is a fact that if the leaf be protected so that the blight gets no footbold. there will be no soft field rot of the toher.

The tuber itself carries the infection of the disease. When diseased seed is planted the fungus follows the growing stalk to the leaves, and from there spreads its spores to other leaves by millions on millions. As the viner blight more and more of these spores are produced. Some of them get down to the tuber through the stem opening, some attack the tubers that show out of the hills, and others lie in wait to infect the potatoes as they are harvested. But why enlarge on the dam age? Everyone who has been through It knows it; those who have not should be warned in time to prevent it. There is no cure. After the blight once gets started the damage is done and the gume is lost.

Spraying with bordeaux mixture, elther commercial or home prepared, is a preventative. As long as the vines



Leaf Affected by Late Blight-the Blight Which Leads to Rot.

are covered with the protective spray the floating spores which come in con-tact with it are killed, and there will be neither blight nor rot. For hest results the spraying must be started when the vines are six inches high, and repeated at intervals of one to three weeks' time until the vines are dead.

One of the interesting things about this spray is that even when no blight comes it increases the crop more than enough to pay the cost. The reason is that it serves to prevent tip-burn and In those seasons too dry for the blight tip-burn is often a serious trouble. This Is a case where the insurance pays its own premium and its own dividend

In Sending Prone Trees to Devastated Country, California Is Repaying an Obligation.

California is generously sending a million and a half two-year-old prune trees to help in restoring the French orchards, and enough seed beans plant 60,000 acres. Canada la under taking the planting of thousands of Canadian maples in France. It is pleasant also to know that there is to be no lack of outside help for the dev natated towns, observes Christian Science Monitor, in stating these facts. English and American architects are at work on plans for new buildings fo replace those razed by the guns, both in Belgium and in France.

The Indianapolis News sees centiment in the prune tree transaction. It enys: "These trees are expected to convert 15.000 acres into bearing orchards in two years. It was France which, in 1856, gave to California berprine trees. The prine, which since then has filled many a gap on the table of the American boarding borses, and has beene the brunt of many a jest, ! keeps right on proving its worth."

#### ALL BROTHER HAD NOTICED

Father Need Not Have Worrled Over Possible Bad Effect of Movies on Little Son.

After all, it's hard to figure out correctly the effect of the movies on the child infind. It imppened that mother and sister had gone to a concert and if was up to father to entertain little brother, age seven. Father likes the movies some of them—so he thought that would serve the purpose. Of course you can not tell much about a film by the name or by the pictures out in front either for that matter. But father likes pictures of western life and he thought the horses and mountains might please brother. So when he saw the poster of a cowboy,

in they went. It wasn't a very good sort of picture as to theme, for it presented a ruth-less outlaw and his gang of robbers. When a wagon train of gold seekers came across the desert he not only refused to give them water, but drove them off to perish of thirst on the desert. And there also was a donce hall scene in the West. Father had some integlvings as to his choice of movie and wondered whether, at its close, his son would elect to be the bold, had bandlt or the vice-enmeshed owner of the dance hall and gambling hell. He said nothing but anxiously awaited the verdict. When "The End" came, brother

whispered: "Daildy, do you know who the cow-boy looks like?"
"No, brother. Who?"

"Our milkman," was the reply.

#### GOT RIGHT POINT OF VIEW

Autolet, When He Cooled Down, Was Able to See Where Traffic Policeman Was Correct.

The autoist was waiting for the corner traffic man to give the signal to make the turn at the corner. When he thought he had been there long enough he began tooting his horn impatiently. The traffic man kept on taking care of traffic. The autolst became

more impullent with his horn. You won't help matters that way, my friend," said the traffic man, as he

waved blur on. "Aw, take me to Jall, but don't bawl

me out!" exclutined the driver. The policeman motioned him over toward the curb. "I could take your suggestion, but I won't. You are marry now, but when you cool off you will understand that the corner man has many problems to contend with," said the policeman, "We do not usually make explanations, but I am doing so in this case, because I think you should

realize that you are in the wrong."

The autolat drove on, mumbling. A few days later he stopped in the same place. "Say," he said to the policeplace. "Say," he said to the police-man, "I made a fool out of myself the other day. I had no right to be angry. You fellows have enough vexations without some one who goes across your corner once a day adding to them by

smart remarks." The policeman smiled and waved That autoist today probably would light for the corner man if nocessary.-Indianspolis News,

Only One Hog Had Dollar,

A fat hog at the Omaha stock yards coughed up a dollar when "Sautt" Smith, an employee of a commission company, kicked it in the head. The hog was trying to run past him when he wanted it to go the other way. Ho gave it a vigorous kick. It coughed, gagged, sputtered a moment and then

spat up the dollar.

Stockyard men throughout the rest of the day had a lot of fun about the incident. The commission company claimed the dollar. Smith claimed it. The owner of the hog claimed it, and os a result Smith spent it for eigere

for the crowd. A lot of the employees in the yards began to kick hogs right and left in the hope of shaking out another dollar. One employee said he had kicked 612 hogs during the day and hadn't got even a littery.

#### Another Triumph for Woman Farmer.

Once again the adaptability and skill of women have confounded the eritics—those incredulous critics the farmers. They admit that in the recent efficiency tests at Maidstone, England, a very high standard has been reached. In the milking competition more than one-fourth gained over 90 marks. Two women thatchers, who had only been at the work for five weeks, secured the highest possible rating. The competitions were arranged by the Kent woman's agricultural committee. Mrs. F. Her-on-Maxwell, chairman of the organizing committee, said there were 9,000 women registered as land women in Kent, also 300,400 members of the woman's land army."-Woman's Cen-

#### Tunnel Would Pay for Itself.

It has been proposed to construct a railway tunnel under the Firth of Porth, Scotland, paralleling the famous bridge now spanning that body water, and to pay for the tunnel by making it largely a coal mining proposition. Mining engineers point out that coal is now being mined on both sides of the firth from the same scams and that much of this excavating is done under water. At this point the estimity is only about two miles wide and it is contended that a continuous passage could be made beneath it by properly enordinating the mining operations. In this way what would otherwise probably prove to be too costly an improvement could be made with profit.-Popular Mechanics

#### Eskimo Fiddler.

Although the draim is the native masical instrument of the Eskimo, he has learned to make a rade imitation of the fiddle. This Eskimo fiddle may be described as the combination of a box with a hole in the top, three strings, a bridge, a tallplece and a short bow with a strip of whaletone for hair.

## Historical and Genealogical.

## Notes and Queries.

the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full hame and address of the writer must be given.

3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness.

4. Write on one side of the paper, the number of the query and the squarture.

5. Jetters addressed to contributes, or to be forwarded, must be sent in brank stanged outliness, accompanied by the assumer of the query and its signature.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1915.

#### NOTES.

#### SCRAPS OF NEWPORT HISTORY

In 1772 people were not so partle-ular whether they performed labor for compensation or not, as we find the following act of that date. Where-as ye Church Bell rings at nino of yo clock at night without any charge to Ye Tewn, that for the future John Simms, who rings Dr. Stiles bell, and had nine dellars a year for ye same be not allowed anything for ringing the same.

At the expiration of the lease of

the same.

At the expiration of the lease of twenty years to certain parties for a portion of Goat Island, to carry on the business of trying oil, the grant was extended to Thomas Richardson, who had purchased the buildings and intended continuing the business.

October 27, 1772, the freemen voted \$5 against and 92 in favor of introducing incoulation for the small yox in the town, but on the following day the vote was again taken and decided in the negative by 115 mays to 112 ayes, and on the 29th it was again 18sted, and the vote shood for inequiation 104, against 114,—Again in 1776 the first fortifications were built at Brenton's Point. The inhabitants of the town were compelled to work or pay a fine.

In 1771 it was made an offence to pass over the paved streets of the town unless the wheels of the vehicles were shot six inches wide, and carts were not allowed to carry over half a cord of wood.

In 1721 the office of Town Whipper was created.

In 1734 it was made punishable by fine of 49 shillings for a stranger to extra jurio the town to sell his

In 1749 there were three fire en-

weight.

In 1749 there were three fire engines in town, each one being allowed nine men, but in 1750 the fourth engine arrived from London and eighteen men were allowed to work her.

In 1750 all town paupers or those who received charity from the Overseer of the Poor, were obliged to wear some distinguishing badge.

On the 4th of June, 1751, a petition signed by Clothier Pierce, Elisha Sherman, Stephen Wanton, Thomas Wickham, Joseph Scott, William Stevens, and Evan Malbone was presented to the town meeting as follows:—'That as we propose to carry on the Whale Fishery in this Colony, which we imagine will be a great advantage to ye flovernment in general and to this town in particuler, and it being necessary for carrying on ye same that there be some place near this town to try oyl that may be brot in and that Goat Island is ye only commodious place to build a Tryhouse on, Therefore pray that you will grant us liberty to build a house to try ye oyl that may be brought into this port upon Goat Island above high water mark, and to grant ye same to us for ye term of twenty years."

The petition was granted.

said all other distilled spirits from forsize is lates, one jenny per gallon.
The Generator was applied the colferior and received 10 per cent, for
his lates. The same year a bond of
Libbly pounds was required of any
person to choose any commission was
person to choose any commission was
remarked for an armed verse, except
as might be fixed by the Colony.
The tende of full, at this date, must

5-18

WILLIAM A. MARTIN.

cishty men, armed and equipped for four mouths against the French and Indians.

The same year a duty of 3 pounds a head was laid on all negroes imported.

1709. This year Rhode Island furnished three vessels to John the fleet sent to capture Port Royal. To defray the expenses of the war, the circulation of paper money was resorted to. It has been estimated that in 1748 there was in circulation bills to the amount of five hundred thousand pounds, old tenar.

1715. One-half the revenue arising from the duty on negro slaves, was granted by the General Assembly to the town of Newport, for seven years, to defray the expenses of paving the streets in said town; a grant being made at the same time of 290 peunds, 17 shillings, 3 pence, then in the naval officer's hands, received by him as duty on slaves.

1720. The General Assembly passed an Act, prohibiting the sale of strong drink to any Indian employed in the whale fishery. The Act slates that their employers have been at great charge in providing whalebeats, irons, warps, casks, ect., in order for lishing; and that the said Indians, so employed, were prevented from performing their duty by means of intoxication. It would appear that this time the whale fishery was carried on, in and around Narragansett Bay, in bouts from the shore without the nild of vessels of burthen, in the same manner, that it was commerced in Nantucket.

We may here remark that the man-

incutation 104, against 110,—Agashi in 1776 the vote was taken and 1600 for homelation 83, against 410,—In 1776 the first fortifications were bailt at Retuctiva's Point. The imbaliants of the town were compelled to work or pay a fine.

In 1716 the first fortifications were bailt at Retuctiva's Point. The imbaliants of the town were compelled to work or pay a fine.

In 1716 the town were compelled to be pass over the paved streets of the form anless the wheels of the vehicles were had at cord of weed.

In 1724 the was made bundshable by a fine of 43 shiftings for a stranger to the work or cannot it the Pown.

In 1724 the was town connect if the Pown.

In 1724 the was torted to be recorded of the town for the construction of a Rattery at Port George on Cast 162m.

In 1725 500 pounds was appropriated by the Town for the construction of a Rattery at Port George on Cast 162m.

In 1726 the was corrected to be recorded on the town records, that the government of the pown as alberty great was bought by Major Nathaniel Sheeffeld, Daniel Thurston and Joniaham Holmes, and by them given to be come to be and remain forevers as a reasonate for a mustering place of land nor a minstering place of land nor a chips pricks, and 150 pointed, 4th was not yet word in the cown to be and remain forevers as a reasonate for a minstering place of land nor food in the cown as a latery in the committed to him for twenty years.

In 1726, the was to cry under a heavy penalty, whatever was to be sold, but upon the arrival of a supply of truit he was only required to pass through the streets and tell the facts to these hem et. He refused to go on the Point and the Preemen at a future to move hence and the fact is to the committee to purchase a benefit seeded. In 1716 the first alms-house move hence was effectly for the committee to purchase a public clock from William James, of Portsmooth, laving the proposed for having the proposed for heavy to the proposed for heav

10141. 1RISH—Who was the father of Col. George Irish. Also, who was Sarah, his wife, whose will was proved March 4, 1816? If there were any children, I would like to know their names.—II. T. I.

10142. PECKHAM-Whom did William Peckham, Jr., marry June 10, 17037-G. E.

10143. CHAFFEE-Who was Ruth Chaffee wife of John, whose son John was born Sept. 30, 1762?—D. C.

10145. GALE—Whom did Abigail Gale marry? She was the daughter of Jeremiah and Ann, and was born June 6, 1742.——G. G.

Probate Court of the City of Newpor . | May 24th 49th |

into this port upon Goat Island above high water mark, and to grant ye same to us for ye term of twenty years."

The petition was granted.

In 1752 the account of Walter Chalcuter and others, committee to get No. 6 engine from England, was received. In 1753 a boat was ordered to be built to carry to Coasters Harbor all persons that may have the small pox. In 1754 William House received 30 pounds for his services in smoking letters received at the Post Office from Beston and New York, where the small pox prevailed.

In 1868 2 data of 12s, 6d, per pipe, was hid of 2 data of 12s, 6d, per pipe, was hid of 2 data of 12s, 6d, per pipe, was hid of 2 data of 12s, 6d, per pipe, was hid of 2 data of 12s, 6d, per pipe, was hid of 2 data of 2 data of 12s, 6d, per pipe, was hid of 2 data of 2 data

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE
Newport, May 18th, 1818.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the last will and testiment of 10th and testiment of 10th and testiment of 10th and 10th

have been good, for it appears by the Town Records that the use of the north end of Goot Island was given to exteen persons to care fish.

In 1703 a tonnage duty of one pound of powder, for every fort of slapping entered at the pout of Newport, belonging to persons not inhabiture the Colony, was hid, to be for the use of the fort at Newport.

1706 An expedition was fitted out to capture a French privateer sloop, which had infested the coast. She was captured by a vessel in the Colony service, and brought into Newport, with her crew as prisoners.

1707. Rhode Island, at the request of the Governor of Massachusetts, furnished a vessel of eighty tens, with eighty men, armed and equipped for four months against the French and Indians.

The same year a duty of 3 pounds a head was bail on all normor bounds.

UENHY C. ANTHONY, Mortgages,

, The above advertised sale is bereby adjourned and continued to MONDAY, June 19th, at the same line and place, HENRY C. ANTHONY,

#### MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

ESTATE

To Howard A. Pierce and all other persons interested in the premises:

NOTICE is beenly given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by the before-mentioned Howard A. Pierce to Peleg D. Humphrey, dated September 2th, 1911, and recorded with Tiverton, R. L. Mortgaged Land Keldence, heek 4, Pages 315-318, and for brach of the condition of said mortgage deed, and for the purpose of forcedosing the same, will be sold by public auction, on the promises, on MONDAY, June 19th, 1915, at 2 o'clack U. M. Mortgaged Land Keldence, heek 4, Pages 315-318, and for brach of the purpose of forcedosing the same, will be sold by public auction, on the promises, on MONDAY, June 19th, 1915, at 2 o'clack the premises described in said mortgage deed as follows, viz. A certain tract or parcel of land, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in said Twerton and bounded or described as follows:—Beginning at a point in the Westerly side of Plerce avente one hundred and fifty-one (13) feet Southerly from land of the late Benjamin Barker, deceased, said point belog at the Southerly from land of the late Benjamin Barker, deceased, said point belog at the Southerly from land of the late Benjamin Barker, deceased, said point belog at the Southerly from land of the late Benjamin Barker, deceased, said point belog at the Southerly from land of the late Benjamin Barker, deceased, said point belog at the Southerly owner of the lot to be described; itsnee running Southwesterly at an interior angle of 93 degrees 54 minutes and by said last named land forty seven (41) feet or to land formerly of one Wheeler for a corner; thence running Southwesterly at an interior angle of 93 degrees 54 minutes and by said last named land to said Plerce avenue about fifty (59) feet to the point of beginning, comprising wenty-five (25) rods of land, more or less, and being the sume premises conveyed to me by Otis W. Pierce by deed of oven fate hereby gives notice that he hierards to bid

#### Mortgagee's Sale

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale con tained in a certain mortrage dead made by James A. Ray and Mary I. Ray, in her right, to Constant Smith, dated November 3ist, 1912, and recorded in Vol. 53 of the Mortgage Land Evidence of City of Newport State of Rhole Island, at page 258. Said Constant Smith will self at Public Auction on the premises hereinafter described on SATURDAY, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1915, at 12 Defork noon, breach having been made in the condition of said mortgage, that parcel of land in said Newport, with the dwelling house and other improvements thereon, bounded North by land of Carlo Audiero, one hundred feet; East by Prescott Itail Road, one hundred feet; East by Prescott Itail Road, one hundred feet; South, by Garfield street, one hundred feet; and West by land of Carlo Audiero, one hundred feet, one hundred feet, and west by land of Carlo Audiero, one hundred feet, said premises being the same granted by said mortgage which is hereby made part, hereof.

And said mortgage hereby gives notice that he intends to bid for said property at said said sale thereof.

CONSTANT SMITH.

B. M. Franklio,

Attorney,

5-18-19w

## Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, Sc. Sheriff's Office, Newport, R. L., March 2th, A. D. 1918. BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 2500 lexued out of the Superior Court of Rhodo Island within and for the County of Newport, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1918, and returnable to the said Court July 19th, A. D. 1918, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the ninth day of October, A. D. 1917, in favor of John M. Friend of said Newport, plaintiff, and against Samuel Metrovitz, alias, of 2nd Newport, defendant, I have this day at 45 minutes past 10 october, and, levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest which the said defendant had at the time of this levy in and to a certain lot or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, stuated in sail City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Flanations, and sounded and described as follows: Sautherfro on Van Zanti avenue, 50 feet Westerly on Island of Purificate Planations, and sounded and described as follows: Sautherfro on Van Zanti avenue, 50 feet Westerly on Island of William Could be said measurements mere or loss or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described.

NDD
Notice is hereby given that I will sent the said land.

described.

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said levied on real estate at a Public Auction to be held at the Sheriff's Office in said. City of Newwort in said County of Newwort in said County of Newport on the 11th day of June. A. D. 1818, at 12 o'clork moon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient. Correct-Attest:

5-18-4w

FRANK P. KING. Doputy Sheriff.

# You'd Better Buy Now

which is the only natural Linoleum can be built up on. Mill prices have advanced nearly 25 per cent. In the last 30 days.

## Our Stocks are Tremendous

and contracted for at last Jone's prices,

HERE is the PLACE to buy Linoleums and NOW is the TIME. SAVE your dollars and put them in War Saving Stamps, Ask for your change in Thrift Stamps.

# TITUS'

The Lowest Priced Furniture Store in Town

225=220 Thames St., Newport, R. L.

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

# SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street

Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT. All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

> FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

All Ordeis Promptly Attended to.

#### CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

All Goods are Puro Absolutely

# Grass and Garden

Of all kinds for Season of 1918 All new stock

SEEDS

HAY, STRAW, GRAIN and **POULTRY** 

# Mackenzie & Winslow

[INCORPORATD]

Marsh and Third Sts 162 Broadway Newport

Reserve District No. t

of Rhode Island, at the close of business, May 10, 1918.

RESOURCES Loans and discounts 285,772 17 

37,200 53 87,275 15 1,160 00 5,100 00 14.000 00 S4,483 S0

6,600 (0

1,211 62

Dollars

5901.450 86

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ing Dividends unpaid

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport.sa L, Henry C, Stevens, Jr., Cashler of the alove-named bank, do solemnity swear last the above statement is struct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. C STEV ENS, JR., Cashler, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2th day of May, 1918.

PALVEER RELAYALY

Total

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public.

GEORGE W. SHERMAN, WILLIAM E. DENN S. JR. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Directors,

USE

# Electric Appliances

And Save Coal Help us win this war

Try our

ELECTRIC GRILL for a lunch or light meal

It is the ideal method of cooking. It

will bake, boil, fry and broil at SLIGHT COST FOR ELECTRICITY

## BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY CO.

Illuminating Department, 449 Thames St.

"Meet me at Barney's.

NEW **VICTOR** RECORDS **FOR JUNE** 

#### BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE

Acording to a statement by the Department of Agriculture, there has been an actual shortage of more than 2,000,000 tons of sugar annually since the war began. Prior to the war practically all the belligerent countries except the United Kingdom and Italy exported sugar, the total amount heing more than 3,000,000 tons. In 1918 it is estimated that the Allies must import a minimum of 1,200,000 tons.

Prior to the war the Treasury pre-pared approximately 150,000 checks annually for the payment of interest on registered bonds on all loans, the issue of these 150,000 checks being distributed through the year. In the May payment of interest on registered bonds of the second Liberty loan more than twice that number of checks here prepared.

More than 2,000,000 members of American fighting forces are new to sured by the United States flower ment, and approximately 11,000 applications are being received daily. Application for insurance must be made within 120 days after joining the service.

### Sheriff's Sale

TATE OF BRODE BLAND AND PROPERTY BUILDING

Nuller is horsely given that I will red
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FRANK P. KING, Privity Blotla.

Nowport,R.I., March 7, A.D.1918. For good and sufficient cause, the journed to the 28th day of March. A. D. 1918, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the same place above named FRANK P. KING.

Deputy Sheriff.

Newport, R. I., March 28, A.D. 1918. For good and sufficient cause the above advertised anto is hereby adjourned to the 11th day of April, A D. 1918, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the same place above named. FRANK P. KING,

Dequty Sheriff,

Newport, R. L. April II, A.D.1918.
For good and sufficient cause the above advertised sain is hereby adjourned to the 2nd day of May, A. N. 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the same place above named,
FRANK P. KING,
Deputy Sherid.

Newport, R. L., May 2, A. D. 1918. For good and sufficient cause the above advertised sale is hereby sejourned to the 3d day of June, A. D. 1918, at II o'clock n. m., at the same place above named.

FRANK P. KING. Deputy Sheriff.

### Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, St. Sherist's Other.

Newport, R. I., December 3rd.

A. D. 191.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Enecution number 2502 issued out of the Superior Court of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1917, and returnable to the said Court May 25th.

D. 1913, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 19th day of March.

A. D. 1917, In favor of Driscoll, Inc. a corporation located and doing budness in the City of Boston in the Commowealth of Massachusetts, Juditiff, Andagainst Mrs. J. C. Mallery of Newport, defending I have this day at 50 minutes passion on all the right, title and interest which the said defendant, Mrs. J. C. Mallery, had at the time of this large in and to a certain lot, or parced of law with all the buildings and important ments thereupon, situated in said County of Newport, in the Cambon, situated in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island to Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows: Northwest erly on Kay Street; Northeasterly on land of Fay and Lot the heirs of Daniel T. Switters.

Southeasterly on land on a Switch and Southeasterly on land of the heirs of Dandel T. Switch and the heirs of Dandel T. Switch and Southeasterly again on Greenwith Place and Southwesterly on land land and merly of Waldon Pell and land and the said measurements more or less in however otherwise the same may is bounded and described.

Notice is hereby given that I villed the said levied on real estate 1.1 Public Auction to be held in the Shard Office in said levied on real estate 1.1 Office in said levied on the 1th day if March, A. D. 1218, a 12 octobe 5550 of the satisfaction of said exercised debt, interest on the same, costs a fell, my own fees and all continuity of Newport of the same, costs and expenses, if suilicient FRANK P. KING.

2-9-4w Deputy Shard

Newport, R.I., March 7, A.D.1315. For good and sufficient cause, 220 above advertised sale is hereby 12journed to the 28th day of Mana A. D. 1918, at 12 o'clock noon 10 the same place above named

FRANK P. KING. Deputy Sherif.

Newport, R. I., March 28, A.D 1113. Por good and sufficient cause as above advertised sale is hereby as journed to the 11th day of April 4 3. 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, at the man

place above named. PRANK P. KING. Dequiy Sherif-

Beputy Starf. Support, H. L. May 2, A. D. 1995

Per good and antitioned canto to alone apprehings and in besety at fourned to the 2d day of June 1. 1918, at 12 periork noon at 125 states place about named,

Newport, R. L., April 12, A.D.I.E.
For good and sufficient cause of above advertised sale in hereby site formed to the 2nd day of May. I Je 1918, at 12 of the k noon at the sumplars shows raised,
FHANK P. KING.
Hennite Stoff.

DIANK P. KING

Deputy Sasif-